INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

VOL. XIX NO. 206— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA WORKS OUT HIS PLAN OF ACTION AT R. T. C.

—:o:—

Day Of Silence Spent In Strenuous Work

"HEAVY SEAS AND BIG BAG OF MESSAGES

SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE".

"Rajputana" Aug. 31.
4 p.m. Greenwich Time.

Gandhiji devoted his day of silence to working out his course of action at Round Table Conference.

Mahatmaji has received nearly 200 messages including one from the Viceroy wishing him "bon voyage" and God's blessings. Concluding the Viceroy's message states: "You may all along count upon me."

It is understood that Gandhiji prior to leaving Bombay addressed a letter to Mr. Emerson expressing his (Gandhi's) regret after what he termed the latter's (Mr. Emerson's) obstructive tactics during the last negotiations in Simla.

Heavy seas will delay arrival at Aden until Thursday.

GANDHIJI'S JOURNEY FROM SIMLA TO KALKA

Who Paid The Bill ?

ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNAL'S HEART BURNING

The insinuations that the Anglo-Indian papers are circulating about Mahatma Gandhi's railway bill for a special train from Simla to Kalka are baseless. The story that the expenses were paid by Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Gandhiji's Simla host Lala Moman Lal, is reliably understood, to be not correct. When Gandhiji and the party reached Kalka a bill was presented by the Railway authorities which was promptly paid by Sir Prabhashanker Pattani.

"Frontier Gandhi" And Simla Decision

ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNAL'S MISCHIEVOUS REPORT

In its yesterday's issue, the "Evening News" has, in its first leaderette, made a statement based on what it calls reports from Simla that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was flabbergasted when told that the Government communique contained no reference to an investigation of Frontier affairs. An insinuation is sought to be made out that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan might revolt against the decision of the Congress Executive.

SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI INTERVIEWED.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, who is at present in Bombay was shown the "Evening News" report and his opinion was asked by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle". The Sardar emphatically contradicted the statement of the "Evening News" adding that it was absolutely false. He further explained that the settlement was unanimously arrived at after a careful consideration and full consultation with the members of the Congress Executive present at Simla and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was a party to the general agreement.

BARDOLI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

POONA, Aug. 31.

It is understood that enquiry by Mr. R. G. Gordon, Collector of Nasik, into alleged coercion of "Khatedars" in Bardoli exercised through police to pay revenue, is not likely to be undertaken before the 15th September as besides other arrangements to be made the enquiry officer will have to tour those villages which is rather inconvenient at present owing to monsoon.—A. P.

MR. R. D. BELL RETURNS FROM SIMLA.

Mr. R. D. Bell, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, who had been summoned to Simla in connection with the proposed inquiry in respect of Bardoli returned to Poona last night.

Maskati Mahajan' Good Wishes

A cablegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhiji on Board S. S. "Rajjutana," by President and members of the Maskati Mahajan, wishing him and his company "bon voyage" and all success in their work.

BLOCK ON N. W. RAILWAY

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Lahore wires under date to-day:—

Due to rain a heavy slip occurred at mile 55/1 between Kopar Lahar and Jawalamukhi road on the K. V. branch. Transhipment of passengers being impossible, all booking of goods, parcels and passengers have been stopped beyond Jawalamukhi road in the up direction and beyond Kopar Lahar in the down direction for next two days.—A. P.

KHILAFAT SECRETARY GIVES UP DELUDING IGNORANT MASSES

Joins Nationalist Ranks

BRANCH OF NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY AT SHOLAPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 31.

A branch of the National Muslim Party was organised here today. Dr. Gour from Bombay and Khawaja Bahauddin of Hyderabad came here and held a first informal meeting and discussed the aims and objects of the party and exposed the suicidal policy of the Khilafatist who were creating by their misleading propaganda among the Muslim public.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MUSLIMS.

The Nationalist leaders, addressed a public meeting. Dr. Gour explained the objects and aims of the Nationalist Muslim Party and he warned the Muslims against being misled by Khilafatists.

NO NEED FOR MUSLIM-HINDU TENSION.

Khawaja Saheb then addressed the audience which had gathered in thousands including the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Khilafatist Party. He emphasised the main features of the present movement which centred round the economic troubles. He also explained how, the Muslims and the Hindus had for all these centuries lived peacefully and worked shoulder to shoulder for their bread and butter intervened and set one against the other.

MISLED BY KHILAFATISTS.

Khwaja Saheb's speech so much impressed the Muslim public that after the meeting dispersed, the latter declared that they were entirely misled till now by the Khilafatists and it was now only that they were convinced of the sincerety of the Nationalist viewpoint.

KHILAFATIST SECRETARY CONVERTED.

The Secretary of the Khilafat, felt very much grieved at this error, and invited the Nationalist leaders to the Khilafat Library Hall and assured them that he would also give his support to the Nationalist cause rather than spend all his energies in the mischievous propaganda carried by the Khilafatists amongst the ignorant Muslim masses.

NATIONALIST PARTY FORMED

The Sholapur Muslims then formed a branch of the Nationalist Party, electing Dr. Sirajuddin Hussamian as their President, Pir Saheb Sheikh, Vice-President, and Messrs. M. B. Pathan and Sheikh Abdul Karim Ghudubhai as Secretaries and Dadubhai Kurbanhusein as treasurer.

SPIN YOUR WAY TO SWARAJ

Mahatmaji's Advice To Christians

BOMBAY, Aug. 29.

The following is Mahatmaji's reply to the address presented by the National Christian Party which he has addressed to its secretary:—

Mani Bhuvan,
Gandevi, Bombay, 29th Aug. 31.

Dear Friends,

I thank you for your Address which I must confess I have not been able to read. I shall certainly carefully read it, but I can give you this assurance in anticipation, that as a representative of the Congress, the interests of the Christian Community will be just as dear to me as those of every other community. I hope that all the Christian friends men and women, will carry out the Congress programme personally, as you know there are many things that both men and women can easily do. For instance, spin in the name of the poor every day, adopt Khadi to the exclusion of every other cloth, and those who are given to the drink habit can abstain from drink.—Yours, etc.

M. K. GANDHI.

BAN ON GANDHI CAP IN SAVANUR STATE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 30.

The small State of Savanur in the Dharwar district was recently known for its unsympathetic attitude towards the Gandhi cap. The Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee wrote to the Nawab of Savanur on the 15th instant as follows:—

"The president District Congress Committee, Dharwar, writes to me that he wrote to you a letter regarding the prohibition of the use of the Gandhi Cap in your State. But you have not yet been pleased to send him any reply. I shall be highly obliged to know what your orders are in this matter. In the absence of any reply from you to this letter also, I shall have to understand that such a prohibition exists in your State".

As no reply has been received yet, it can be fairly assumed that the ban does exist in the State. Will the authorities remove it?

25 WORKERS ARRESTED AT SITAMU

Dr. Dubey Seeks Permission To Enter Into State

(From A Correspondent.)

RATLAM, Aug. 31.

A message from Sitamau states that some 20 or 25 workers are arrested. The cause of that is unknown. Dr. Dubey is preparing to proceed there to study the situation. A message to His Highness the Maharaja of Sitamau is sent for granting permission, as Dr. Dubey is prohibited entry into the State.

Karachi-Delhi Air Mail Service Dislocated

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

A communique contains the following postal notice.—The aeroplane flying with mails from Karachi to Delhi having been detained ato Utaralai on account of water-logged ground, mails from Europe travelling by that aeroplane have been delayed and are not likely to be delivered in Calcutta or Simla before Tuesday 1st September.

There will be no aeroplane to convey mails from Delhi to Karachi this week. Mails for Europe will be conveyed to Karachi by train. The special fee of two annas for the conveyance of letters by the Indian State Air Service between Delhi and Karachi need not be paid on such letters.—A. P.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Viceroy held an Executive Council meeting to-day.—A. P.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE SUBMITS UNANIMOUS REPORT.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 31.

The Frontier Crimes Regulations Committee have submitted unanimous report to the Government of India. The report contains supplementary notes by two Hindu members.—A. P.

STIFFEN THE BOYCOTT

Strength Behind Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Aug. 31.

News of Mahatmaji's departure to London by the mail boat, "Rajputana" was received with eagerness and the District Congress Committee announced a public meeting. A public meeting attended by about 2000 men and women was held under presidentship of Veer Vamanrao Joshi, President, Berar Provincial Congress. Messrs. Shivajirao Patwardhan, Harihar-rao Deshpande and Narayen Rao Bamangaonkar delivered speeches exhorting the people to stiffen the foreign cloth boycott as best as possible which alone could creete strength behind Gandhiji to emphasise the demand of Purna Swaraj.

National Flag Day was celebrated by the District Congress Committee on 30th and the new flag was ceremoniously hoisted in Jog Square. Veer Vamanrao Joshi, while hoisting new National Flag upon the Town Municipal Committee, said that though colours changed the honour of the flag stands as it is. The new flag teaches human qualities of achievement of which we can not only liberate our own country but also others which are so distressed.

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST C. P. EXCISE MINISTER ?

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Aug. 31.

Seating arrangements for People's Party having been provided to-day, it can be ascertained that its strength is 11. I am infomed from a reliable source that censure motion against Mr. Jaiswal, Excise Minister, will be tabled to-morrow and come up for discussion on Wednesday. The censure motion is likely to be supported by Nationalists.

NO SEPARATION OF BURMA

—:o:—

Repression Measures Condemned

COUNCIL REJECTS BILL FOR HURRIED TRIAL OF REBELS

RANGOON, Aug. 31.

A largely attended meeting of anti-Separationists and boycott parties yesterday at the Jubilee Hall with Mr. Bagaya Sayadaw as President passed a resolution that unless the discussions at the Burma Round Table Conference are on the basis of Dominion Status, Burma should not be separated and included in Federal States of India.

REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

Other resolutions were adopted demanding the withdrawal of Ordinance Number Five, objecting to the introduction of the Burma Legislature Bill on the lines of Burma Ordinance Number Three, reiterating the demand for representation of anti-Separationists at the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Committee, urging Government relief to the famine-stricken people disapproving of violet method of agitation and suggesting such methods to secure peace as amnesty to all rebels with certain reservations, immediate abolition of the capitation and Thathameda taxes, reduction of land revenue, assistance to the unemployed and locans to people at a cheap rate of interest.—A. P.

BURMA GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

No Hurried Trial Of Rebels

RANGOON, Aug. 31.

The Burma Legislative Council which commenced its autumn session to-day was addressed by the Governor.

BILL REJECTED.

To-day's agenda contained official business. The Burma Rebellion (Trials) Bill moved by the Home Member for consideration, was debated the whole day and was ultimately rejected by a majority of two votes. The object of the Bill was to provide for speedy trial of persons accused of offences connected with rebellions in Burma.

Burman members of several parties opposed the Bill pointing out that there was no necessity for such a Bill now, as the rebellion had almost ended. Besides the Bill violated the principle of criminal laws and Evidence Act.

The Home Member pressing the motion, the House rejected it by 41 votes to 39.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow when non-official business will be taken up.—A. P.

BANKRUPT FINANCE

—:o:—

COLLAPSE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FORECASTED

Issue Of 6½ Percent 1935 Bonds

AMOUNT UNLIMITED

(By Our Commercial Correspondent).

The Government of India propose to issue Treasury Bonds 1935 bearing interest at the rate of 6-1|2 per cent. from September 15.

The reason for this seems to be that the Government have to repay on that date Rs. 7 crores worth of 6 per cent. Bonds. The issue of 1935 Bonds will have a generally adverse effect on Government Securities and particularly long-dated securities will suffer more heavily.

COLLAPSE CERTAIN.

Considering the return of interest on these Bonds, 3-1|2 per cent. paper ought to decline to Rupees 54 and making reasonable allowance for speculative operations, it would sell round about Rs. 55. This means a clear decline of Rs. 2-8 from to-day's price (Rs. 57-9).

WHAT BULLS WILL DO?

Bull operators will make all efforts to save the market from a precipitate fall, but chances of their success are very remote.

Owing to stringency in the money market, the prospect of applications for new Bonds are not bright.

Unlimited Issue Of Treasury Bonds 1935

The Government of India Finance Department, have issued the following Notification:—

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

It is notified for general information that Government of India Treasury Bonds, 1935, repayable at par on the 15th September, 1935, and bearing interest at 6-1|2 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly, which interest will be liable to income-tax, will be obtainable with effect from the 15th September, 1931 until further notice.

The Bonds will be available—

(a) at the Local Head Offices and Indian branches of the Imperial Bank of India, and at all Government treasuries, in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 200, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000, and

(b) at all post offices conducting savings bank business in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 200, Rs. 500, and Rs. 1,000, and subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per applicant.

The first interest payment due on the Bonds for the full half-year from the 15th September, 1931, to the 14th March 1932 will be made on the 15th March 1932, and thereafter interest will be payable half-yearly on the 15th September and the 15th March.

The prices at which the Bonds can be purchased are as follows: 15th September 1931 to the 19th September Rs. 100; 21st September 1931 to the 26th September Rs. 100-2; 28th September to 3rd October Rs. 100-4 and 5th October 1931 to 10th October Rs. 100-6, and thereafter at prices increasing by 2 annas per cent weekly until further notice. This weekly increase represents the amount of interest which accrues weekly on the Bond.

Applications for Treasury Bonds may be for Rs. 100 or any multiple of that sum.

Six per cent. Bonds, 1931, will be received in payment or part payment of the purchase price of Treasury Bonds at the Local Head Offices and Indian branches of the Imperial Bank of India and at all Government treasuries at their full maturity value, that is to say, at Rs. 100 for Rs. 100 nominal of the bonds tendered.

Treasury Bills will be accepted on or after the day on which they fall due in lieu of cash at their face value in payment or part payment of the purchase price at the places where such treasury bills were issued.

The Bonds will be issued in the forms of—(i) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or (ii) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicant the securities will be issued in the form of promissory notes.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1|16 per cent. to recognised brokers and bankers on applications for Bonds bearing their stamp.

PROMINENT LEADERS ARRESTED

Flag Salutation At Peshawar

AMALGAMATION OF RED SHIRTS WITH CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent).

PESHAWAR CITY, August 31.

The hoisting of the new National Flag was performed on the 30th inst. on Hastings Memorial Grounds. Red Shirts and Congress volunteers participated in large numbers. The ceremony was performed with great pomy and show.

The outstanding feature of the day was the amalgamation of the Red Shirts with the Congress. This was appreciated by the public. Congress Flags are flying on all the Red Shirt central offices.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

Moulana Abdul Rahim, a prominent leader and Mr. Abdul Gaffur were arrested last night at a grand meeting of the Kisan Committee, Hashatnagri Gate, held under the presidency of Mr. Sayed Qasimjan, President, District Congress Committee. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Peer Bakhsh Khan, pleader and Mr. Rahim Bakhsh Ghaznavi.

Resolutions regarding Hathikhel martyrs and prisoners were passed.

MAGISTRATE'S BAN ON NATIONAL FLAG

Pt. Jawaharlal's Advice To Fight The Issue

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following telegram to the Secretary, Kuppam Taluk Congress Committee in respect of hoisting the National Flag banned by the Magistrate's order.

"Without knowing the full particulars of the order under section 144. I cannot advise you to disobey orders. But you can encourage individuals to put up the flag over houses and shops".

The flag was unfurled over the Congress office buildings. It would appear that volunteers are being terrorised directly or indirectly and asked to desist from picketing. Some Congressmen arrested on 22nd instant, were let on bail. The situation is very tense in several places of the presidency, owing to official high-handedness.

Jamnalal Bajaj Hoists National Flag At Khandwa

(From A Correspondent)

KHANDWA. Aug. 31.

Seth Jamnalalji with Shantabai, daughter of Sjt. Khaniayalal Potdar and others arrived at Khandwa on Sunday morning and were received by Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedy, President District Congress Committee and others. He was garlanded and he hoisted the new National Flag over the Clock Tower and Town Hall.

Local Municipality had unanimously resolved to present an address to Sethji. In his reply to the address he enjoined the Municipality to remove untouchability and work out the Fundamental Rights of the Karachi Congress. He asked them to strengthen the hands of the Congress.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS Rate on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

OPENINGS WANTED for twelve ANGLO-INDIAN LADS, 16-17 years old, of good character, good training and good constitution; farm and other work, for board and lodging and pocket money. Apply SECRETARY, Kalimpong Homes, Kalimpong, Bengal.
A R 5765

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Sole DISTRIBUTORS for Local and Moffusil for Electrical Fibrite Insulation Varnish, a shock, damp and water-proof quality. For particulars apply to the ELECTRICAL FIBRITE INSULATION AND EQUIPMENT CO., Hashim Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A R5765

WANTED—Educated and energetic gentlemen as DIVISIONAL INSPECTORS for appointing, training and assisting life insurance agents. Good prospects for capable men. Monthly salary Rs. 50—(50—10—100) plus Rs. 1-8 per day travelling allowance including conveyance and cooly expenses. Inter Class Railway fare. Bonus on Agent's business. Experienced men preferred. First class worker, though inexperienced, will be given training for one or two months in Head Office on Rs. 30 per month. Apply with photo to the Biggest Life Insurance Office of the Continent:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank, Ltd., Head Office for India: Delhi, Qutab Road, Post Box No. 117.
A 3532

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for hand-woven piece-goods from all parts of India. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp to M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, 208, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R5705

Houses & Flats To Let

AIRY BRIGHT UP-TO-DATE FLATS with sea-view TO BE LET at No. 40 Bridge Road, Malabar Hill. Please inquire on the premises PALANJI JOSHI, Civil Engineer.
C R5757

Hotels.

PANCHGANI—HOTEL SAVOY—Leading high class hotel with all modern conveniences. Best situation bungalow, nice garden A-1 food, cleanliness, comforts. Terms moderate.
R5650

Trade Announcement.

RECOGNISED UP-COUNTRY firm of wholesale importers invite correspondence from Indian manufacturers of all lines of general merchandise, with a view to represent them as distributors in up-country. References and credentials wanted and given. INDO AMERICAN TRADING CO., Allahabad.
3489

Matrimonial

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH, well established in life, for a girl of a very rich and high Punjabee Kathri family. The girl is beautiful, well accomplished, appearing in matric this year, well versed in vocal music, knowing very well Harmonium, Violin, and Sitar, all sorts of painting works, household affairs, and best needle work. Apply Box No. 1137, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5738

Profession

THE UNEMPLOYED ARE INVITED to refer their case for assistance to the EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.
5767

V. J. M.'S COTTON FORECAST.

FREE. FREE. FREE.

New York's closing prices will be given free to all clients as public's TRIAL. Last records are opened to see in our Office from Tuesday till Thursday. Daily 11 A.M. to 7 P.M. Opp. Excelsior Cinema, Fort, Bombay.
P R5766

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning, the 1st Proximo at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 29th August, 1931.
3530

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

A No. 128 of 1931.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES' ACT VII OF 1925.

and

In THE MATTER of ARBITRATION between the VASANTA THEOSOPHICAL CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, and COONVERJI HORMUSJI PLUMBER.

The Vasant Theosophical Co-operative Housing Society, Limited. ... Applicants.

vs.

Coonverji Hormusji Plumber, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant a merchant, residing at Chira Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Respondent.

To,

COONVERJI H. PLUMBER,
The Respondent above-named.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Order XXI, rule 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 4th day of September, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree (Award) pronounced against you and filed on the 1st day of August, 1931, in the above matter.

Dated this 7th day of Aug., 1931.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for the Applicants.
3533

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1333 OF 1931.

PARACHRAM PANDURANG MAHAJAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Proprietor of Madhavashram, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other Creditors of Mahadev Bhikaji Jagtap. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs

(1) MAHADEV BHIKAJI JAGTAP, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, at present in Police Custody in Thana and (2) Alice Jones of Bombay Protestant Christian Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants

To,

The Creditors of MAHADEV BHIKAJI JAGTAP.
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia in the above Suit on the 21st day of July, 1931, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiff abovenamed on behalf of himself and all other Creditors of the first Defendant, has filed this Suit in this Hon'ble Court against the Defendants abovenamed, praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the amount of the fixed Deposit Viz: Rs. 50,000 to the Credit of the 2nd Defendant in the National City Bank of New York, are moneys belonging to the 1st Defendant and that the transfer or the alleged gift of the said moneys to the 2nd Defendant is fraudulent and void as against the Plaintiff and all other the Creditors of the 1st Defendant.

(b) That in the alternative, it may be declared that the said transfer or the alleged gift was voidable at the option of the Creditors of the 1st Defendant including the Plaintiff and that it has been avoided by inter alia the Plaintiff.

(c) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the Suit, some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the said moneys.

(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the Suit, the 2nd Defendant may, by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court, be restrained from withdrawing the said moneys or from in any way dealing with the same.

(e) For appointment of interim Receiver and for interim injunction as per prayers c and d above.

(f) That the Defendants or either of them may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the costs of the Suit or the same may otherwise be provided for.

(g) That such further and other relief may be granted to the Plaintiff as the nature of the case may require.

AND that the hearing of the Suit has been fixed for the 2nd day of November, 1931.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1931.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 29th day of July, 1931.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3535

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 553 of 1930.

Re: MAGANLAL KAKALBHAI PANDYA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, Lately carrying on business as piecegoods merchants in his own name at Mangaldas Market and now Unemployed:
An Adjudged Insolvent

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th November, 1931 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Receiver.
3534

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Comedy Riot
CHARLEY'S AUNT
featuring
CHARLES RUGGIES
All-Talking Comedy Smash.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Twentieth Century Romance
CAPTIVATION
Featuring
CONWAY TEARTE and BETTY STOCKFELD.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 P.M.
All-Talking and Singing Sensation.
BLAZE O'GLORY
Featuring
EDDIE DOWLING
The Star of Broadway.

OPERA HOUSE
To-day, To-morrow and Friday
At 6-30 P.M.
VOCAL CONCERT
By
PYARE SAHEB
The Famous Indian Vocalist.

Coming ! Coming ! !
Under the patronage of H.H. the Maharaja of Baroda.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
Ripon Theatre
OPENING DAY OPENING DAY
SATURDAY, 5th September, 1931
Being Gokulashtami Public Holiday at 4 p.m.
"MANAPAMAN"
SUNDAY, 6th September 1931 at 3 p.m.
"EKACH-PYALA"
MONDAY, 7th September, 1931.
Being PATETI HOLIDAY.
at 3 p.m.
"SAMSHAYA KALLOL"
TUESDAY, 8th September, 1931 at 3 p.m.
"DRAUPADI"
WEDNESDAY, 9th September 1931 at 8-30 p.m.
"ASHA-NIRASHA"
Booking will be opened on Thursday 3-9-31 from 5 to 8 and after daily 8 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 to 8 p.m.
MANAGER,
Gandharva Natak Mandali

N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tokushima Maru	5976	20 Aug.	3 Sept.
Katori ,,	10000	...	@ 8 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	31 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept.
xNagato,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Colombo,
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	Sept.	21 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 Sept.	4 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	6 Sept.	22 Sept.
Asama Maru	22000	30 Sept.	6 Oct.

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full Particulars, please apply to:—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

SHAKEE SUDHA
By its use even a decayed old-man becomes vigorous like a youth and all sex diseases completely cured Price Rs. 2/4. R. KAVYATIRTHA KAVIRAJ, Parbhadur, E. B. Rly.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
August 31.
Hatrana, Meenu, Okha.
Falkenfels Miller Busrah.
Jaladuta, Bensley, Rangoon.
Golconda, Davis, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.
September 1st.
Trecumseh, Johnston, Hongkong.
Comliebank, Burch, Calcutta.

LOADING.
August 31.
Steamer Kenya for Durban.
Steamer Jaladuta for Rangoon.

S S Hatrana:—The M M Coy's steamer Hatrana arrived in harbour yesterday from Okha with a cargo of cement.

S S Falkenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Falkenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with ballast.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Golconda arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo of rice.

S S Trecumseh:—The S O Coy's steamer Trecumseh will sail today from Bombay harbour for Hongkong with ballast.

S S Comliebank:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Comliebank will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, August 31.

S S Nowshera; Agents: M M & Co; from Bassein:—17268 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—231 pieces teak squares, 3924 pieces teak scantlings, 93 pieces teak posts.

From Cochin:—250 bags paddy, 12 bundles mats, 320 bundles coir yarn, 166 bundles coir ropes.

From Colombo:—25 cases tallow.

S S Bandra; Agents: M M & Co; from Busrah:—22 bags mash, 62 bags hartuman.

From Mohmarah:—185 bales wool, 340 bags poppy seed, 346 bags khaskhas, 37 bags attari, 20 bags raisins, 22 bags almonds, 26 bags skins.

From Bushire:—26 bags zeera, 40 bags skins, 20 bags almonds, 84 bags attari, 38 bags assofoetida, 60 bags wool.

From Lingah:—16 gottas rosebuds, 43 tins ghee.

From B'Abbas:—24 bags zira, 21 bags poppy seed, 900 bags dates, 21 bags pistas, 27 bags almonds.

From Muscat:—2511 bags dates, 151 bags pomogranates, 35 bags sardines.

From Karachi:—117 bales cotton, 177 bags gram flour, 137 bags gram, 90 bags wheat flour, 18 bags rice, 81 bags fruits, 7140 bags wheat.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, August 31.

S S Ranpura; for London:—15 bales animal skin, K Lalbhai, 9 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai; 13 cases bristles, Cox and Kings, Ltd; 100 cwts. castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co; 30 cwts. condiments, M Poonjiaji & Sons; 16 cases bristles, B D & Hayley Ltd.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts mustard seed, S M Rajgor & Co; 200 cwts mustard seed, M Bhuta & Co.

S S Castalia; for Manchester:—63 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Textile Products, Ltd; 1600 cwts castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mills and Manufacturing Co.

For Liverpool:—76 bales wool raw, R Virchand, 24 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji & Sons; 25 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd; 31 bales wool raw, C & Smith Ltd; 35 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 100 cwts deer horns, J Rahim toola, 400 cwts linseed oil cakes, New Mofussil Co, Ltd.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co; 125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Brds; S S Branenfels; for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren; 1000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, Strauss and Co; 3600 cwts joowar, T S Thadani & Sons; 330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotcassine, M Gulabdas & Co; 23 cwts groundnut seed, H V Oomerbhoy, 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

For Ghent:—246 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Falkenfels; for Hamburg: 9 cwts groundnut seed, H V Oomerbhoy, 3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy, 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes and 1000 cwts linseed, Strauss & Co; 1000 cwts joowari, S M Rajgor & Co; 200 cwts castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co; 210 cwts gum karoya, D Mavji & Co; 11000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.

For Bremen:—2000 cwts joowari, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts, groundnut oil cakes, and 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 100 cwts mustard seed, S M Rajgor & Co; 300 cwts kardi seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 1000 cwts. joowar, T S Thadani & Sons; 3960 cwts joowar, Ralli Bros.

For Famagosta:—6 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

For Suez:—16 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co; 100 bales cotton piecegoods, Manchester Mills Co.

S S Castalia; for Glasgow: — 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren.

For Marseilles:—100 cwts gum olibonum, A A H Mavji.

For Port Said:—22 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Tripoli:—50 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Popho:—6 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Suez:—115 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

S S Genova; for Genoa:—2000 cwts groundnut seed and 4500 cwts linseed, Birla Bros; 500 cwts. linseed and 2000 cwts castor seed, K Devchand & Co; 110 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.

For Naples:—2000 cwts castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Celebes Maru; for Tientsin:—100 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru; for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—350 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 tons old steel scrap, H Popatlal & Sons.

LITTLE BUYING AND LESS SELLING IN COTTON

:0:

No Cure For Present Ills By Magic

MESSRS LANGLEY & CO'S VIEWS

Bombay, Aug. 31.

A dull week but one, on the whole, providing the steadiness we anticipated in our last report. The obviousness of hedge selling ahead had been leading to the anticipation of such selling and the creation of a short position, but the lateness of the crop appears to have been understimated and with further delay caused by recent rains and the lack of incentive to rush cotton from the fields at current prices, the market has been short of contracts. Recently there has been little buying but less selling.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

Furthermore, the almost universal recognition of the necessity for raising commodity prices relative to gold if a general breakdown in International vnance is to be avoided makes short interests nervous in face of even the most fantastic of reconstruction schemes. That "something must be done about it" is one of the few questions in this contentious world on which there is something approaching general agreement. The same unanimity of opinion, however, does not exist as to what that "something" shall be. The latest suggestion, this time emanating from Egypt, is for the appointment of an International Committee to study the problem of surplus stocks for the purpose of stabilising world prices. One is sometimes astonished at the faith the world places in Committees. Their conclusions are inevitably compromise and not infrequently problems meanwhile solve themselves by the mere passing of time. We see no cure for the world's present ills by magic, miracles or even manipulation, but still place our hope in a general extension of credits—a process which at long last is beginning to come into operation as both France and America by their recent actions have indicated their willingness to relieve the strain on London.

END OF COTTON WORLD.

The second point we would emphasise is that there is no necessity for the market to fluctuate. When the first crop estimate of 15 1/2 millions was published, it was thought by many that the end of the cotton world had come, yet the closing price for Octobers on Saturday was 22 points above the close of the day following the Bureau publication. Although fluctuation is the very life of a Futures market, it is not inevitable and furthermore the very great reduction in outside speculative interest in cotton tends to restrict fluctuations within trading limits. The cotton market seldom does the obvious or if it eventually reaches a point which appeared inevitable in the past, it reaches it by ways other than the obvious. In the present instance, majority opinion said that even after the drop on the Bureau prices could not hold with hedge selling coincident with crop movement ahead, yet the short interest created in anticipation of that movement is now being frightened out. Should further delays be incurred, an eventuality which is not at all unlikely in view of the most recent weather reports, and the process of scaring shorts continue, the market when crop movement does eventually get under way, will be hollow and much less in a position to absorb hedge selling without a break in prices. The outlook meanwhile is interesting. With the market gradually getting into a position which appears to be vulnerable we see no incentive to go long and prefer sales, but it is necessary, in our opinion, to watch closely developments in the Belt during the next ten or fifteen days.

CURTAILING MALAYAN RUBBER

Dismal Outlook For Indians

(From Our Correspondent).

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 20.

The report that rubber producers in the Dutch East Indies are seriously considering to close down rubber estates within the next few months have caused a flutter in local rubber circles. They anticipate a return to prosperity before this unlucky year is out. One producer prophesies "good time for all" (are the labourers included?) within six months. This is all very well, but the Dutch in this respect are more cunning than the proverbially cunning Englishmen.

SLUMP AGAIN.

Conditions in the East Indies are not what they are in this country. The majority of the producers there are of the native population. They may give up tapping and take to the pursuit of rice cultivation. But they are certain to return to this rubber business, when the commodity shows signs of improvement and the inevitable result would be a slump once more.

MANY SCHEMES.

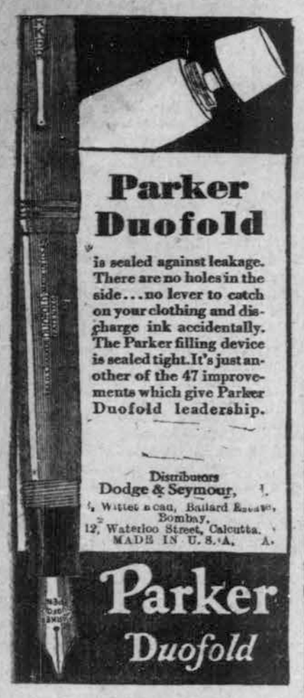
Nearly as many schemes as there are rubber trees have been put forward for the solution of the put forward for the solution of the rubber industry. But none of them would the Dutch accept. Nor are they likely to co-operate with the other producers to bring about a solution.

They still seem to have the belief that the Malayan producers will sooner or later go into some form of restriction without the co-operation of the Dutch. This the local producers will never do. Matters will be allowed to take their own course and the suicidal policy known as the "survival of the fittest" will be gone through to the bitter end. The rubber industry in this country was built up with immense capital. Its fate is in the balance.

DISMAL OUTLOOK.

Indian labourers are mainly engaged in the rubber estates. Their fate, in the absence of a return to normal conditions, is none too bright.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017


Parker
Duofold
is sealed against leakage. There are no holes in the side... no lever to catch on your clothing and discharge ink accidentally. The Parker filling device is sealed tight. It's just another of the 47 improvements which give Parker Duofold leadership.
Distributors
Dodge & Seymour,
Bombay,
12, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.
MADE IN U.S.A.
Parker
Duofold

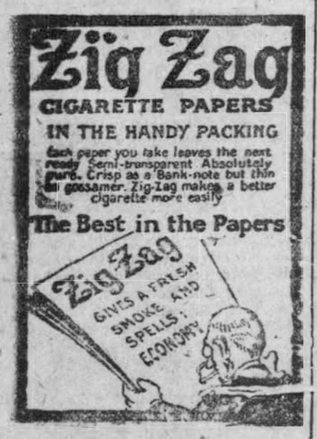
WONDERFUL ASTROLOGY

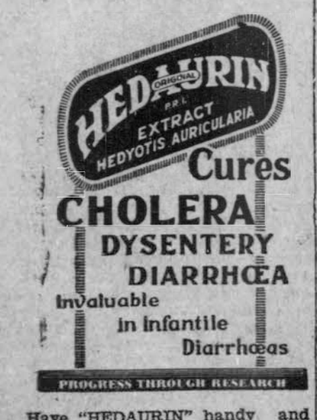
Just send us five questions of any nature. Accurate answers to those questions will be sent to you by V. P. for Rs. 1-4 only. A trial will convince you of our Ruhani power.

Mr. F. J. PRESSWELL from Asansol writes:—

I am in receipt of your answers and am satisfied.

Manager, RUHANI TALISMAT OFFICE, Post Box No. 56, LAHORE.


Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready. Semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily
The Best in the Papers
Zig Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY



Have "HEDAURIN" handy and banish care of Bowel complaints. Available from all chemists in sizes:—

Rs. 1-12; Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 12-8.
P. M ZAVERI & CO., P.O.B. 2171. Bombay.
N. Powell & Co., Beil Ram Bros., Bombay.
BLISS & CO., Karachi.

SOCIALISM IS ROAD TO WORLD PEACE.

VIENNA, Aug. 5.

A World campaign for peace and disarmament will be launched by the Labour Movement throughout Europe and America as the result of a decision taken by the full conference of the Labour and Socialist International here to-day.

It was decided to support the drastic reduction of all armaments, including the abolition of the Air Forces, chemical and submarine warfare, and all warships of over 10,000 tons.

Further, it was agreed to recommend a world mobilisation of public opinion in favour of this programme, including the signing of petitions by millions of workers in all countries.

The idea is to impress on the League's Disarmament Conference in February next the importance of carrying out the Congress programme.

BRITISH BACKING.

This policy had the support of the British Labour Party delegation, and was carried by 304 votes to eight, with five abstentions.

The ILP. delegation, who voted against it, submitted a resolution based on the idea that the best way to end war is by the overthrow of Capitalism.

This was not voted on, because the Conference agreed that this problem and that connected with members of Parliament voting against war credits and with the organising of an international strike against war, should be referred to a joint commission of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International for consideration.

ONLY BY SOCIALISM.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., explaining the ILP. policy, said that if there was another war it would destroy Capitalism.

It was an error for the International to lead workers to believe that they could obtain disarmament by a Geneva Convention; they could obtain disarmament only by Socialism.

Socialist Governments must be prepared to disarm by example. There was no half-way house to disarmament.

Dr. Marion Phillips, M.P., presenting the report of the Women's International Labour and Socialist Conference, suggested that a domestic servant may represent the Westminster Division in Parliament.

She said the Women's Conference now represented two million organised women who had 66 members of Parliament in Europe. It had adopted a programme which aimed at securing for women complete economic and political equality.

They were hoping to obtain for other countries in Europe the conditions which had been granted domestic servants in Austria.

There were constituencies in Britain in which domestic servants formed the majority. If they were educated politically it was not unreasonable to expect that they could be represented in Parliament by one of their own number.

GERMAN CRISIS.

The report of the commission dealing with the economic situation in Germany and Central Europe was presented to-night by Herr Otto Bauer, leader of the Austrian Socialist Party.

This report recommends that there should be an immediate grant of generous international credits to Germany for the purpose of preventing an economic collapse.

"The collapse of Germany", the document proceeds, "would be a step to lead Europe towards a new war. The Conference therefore calls on the Governments to undertake without delay a programme of constructive international economic action resigned to bring immediate relief to Germany and to mitigate the world economic crisis."

It is also suggested that Germany should voluntarily give an undertaking that any international assistance will be devoted to the purposes of peace and social reconstruction, and not be used for building an army or assisting the establishment of a dictatorship.

Herr Bauer, regarded as the greatest Socialist orator in Europe, moving the adoption of the report, said the problem was not one merely of German capitalism but also concerned the welfare of the working classes.

It would be impossible to get a loan if there was a danger of the money being used for Hitlerism.

The German people, however, must see that the credits were used for a policy of peace and that no Government used international assistance for the development of a Dictatorship.

No forecast proved as accurate as that of the international Socialist movement when it demanded years ago, as a remedy for the economic difficulties of Europe, the cancellation of all war debts and the revision of the Peace Treaties on a basis of justice and international equality.

He wished, however, to tell Germany that credit help could be facilitated if the German Government would give the world an assurance that democracy would be maintained and a policy of peace pursued.

The year of respite given by the Hoover Plan should be devoted to the solution of the problem of debts, with which disarmament was linked.

Tremendous applause greeted Bauer's statement that the German workers, in the name of the workers of the world should stand firm in the fight against Fascism.

REPLY TO ILP.

Dealing with the ILP. criticism, he said he could understand their anxiety about the association of Socialists with bourgeois governments. This association limited the freedom of a Socialist government.

It was all very well, however, for people protected by the security of an island, where democracy was safe, to talk about what should be done in Germany.

They should ask their Italian comrades about the danger of Fascism, and it was this danger they had to guard against in Germany if democracy were to be maintained and developed in Europe.

Bauer, who spoke for over an hour without notes, had a tremendous ovation at the end of his address, which was listened to by one of the largest audiences that have attended the Congress.

IF COLLAPSE COMES.

Towards the close of his address he said he believed in democratic methods and democratic governments, but they desired the capitalists of the world to know that, if collapse did come, and democratic methods were ignored, then they would tell the workers to adopt such methods as were forced on them.

He also made a dramatic appeal to the workers of Germany to mobilise that great spirit of heroism, so often misused by Imperialism in the past, to prevent the triumph of Fascism in Germany.

Mr. James Maxton, M.P., speaking on the report, said the policy favoured by the majority would delude the workers into believing that Capitalism could be propped up.

If they did that, Socialism would be crushed by the collapse of Capitalism.

The German Socialists, he argued, should abandon their tolerant attitude to capitalist parties and adopt an independent revolutionary policy to establish Socialism as the only remedy.

MR. MACDONALD CHEERED.

A dramatic note was struck when Herr Otto Wels, President of the German Social-Democratic Party, said that when in Berlin this week he had been charged by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Arthur Henderson to convey their hearty greetings to the Congress.

This intimation was received with loud cheers, and it was unanimously decided to send a telegram to Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson congratulating them on their work for world peace.

Senor Caballero (Spain) received a specially hearty welcome when he was given the opportunity of addressing the conference.

He claimed that the Socialists in Spain were entitled to be given credit for having achieved a bloodless revolution. They would now devote their attention to the development of the land and other measures for the relief of unemployment.

MORE TRAVELLING.

"The organisation of the leisure of the working class is one of the most important problems facing their workers movements," said Mr. Ernest T. Wimble, the English secretary of the Workers Travel Association, at the sub-congress of the International Workers' Travel Association of Europe, held there to-night.

Countries represented included Great Britain, Belgium, France, Austria, Germany, Hungary and Denmark.

It was agreed to develop the associations with a view to affording to their travellers the complete facilities of orthodox travel organisations.—"Daily Herald."

INDIAN SETTLERS FOR BRAZIL

—:o:—

Society Formed To Facilitate Migration

—:o:—

Mr. Chandra L. Singh of the Indo-South American Travellers' Aid Society, writes:

The history of Brazil dates as far back as that of the United States of America. It is beyond the scope of a short survey to describe in detail who the first discoverers were or even to narrate the history of the different wars that were fought in or for Brazil. Suffice to say that it became a Portuguese Colony by a decree of Pope Alexander VI, "that all land discovered 370 leagues west of Cape Verde Islands must be retained by Spain and east of that line may be retained by Portugal." Thus Brazil became a Portuguese Colony.

From 1530 Portugal began a system of colonization. The colonists consisted of discontended members of the nobility, adventurers, enterprising persons, convicts, and Negro slaves. This continued until 1792, when the King of Portugal, Don Juan, fled to Brazil to escape captivity of Napoleon. On the arrival of the King, Brazil became a Kingdom, and the stage for Brazilian independence was set.

RAPID PROGRESS AS REPUBLIC.

On the King's return to Portugal, he left his son, Prince Pedro as Viceroy. In 1822, the Viceroy proclaimed himself Emperor of Brazil. In 1931, Pedro abdicated in favour of his son, Pedro II, who ruled upto November 15, 1889, when Brazil was proclaimed a Republic. The two important enactments of that period were, the stoppage of Slave traffic in 1854 and the liberation of the slaves in 1888.

Since Branzil has been made a Republic her progress has been extraordinarily rapid as can be judged from the following short table:

	1900
Railroads (1900)	153'6400
(1929)	33000281 Kilometers
Total Central Govt. Revenue (1900)	313943444
(1929)	1729494458 Milres (1 Milre is 5½ annas).
Imports 1906 (figures for 1929. 1900 not on hand)	499287
(1929)	2527738 Milres.
Exports (1900)	799670
(1929)	3866482 Milres
Population (1900)	17318555
(1929)	40272650

In 1929, 100,424 emigrants entered Brazil. Of that number India made a contribution of one only. Japan supplied 16,648, and Portugal and her colonies, including Goa sent 38,879.

The area of Brazil is 3,292,564 square miles. It is more than one and one-half the size of India or bigger than the whole of Europe excluding Russia. And for general purposes the climate can be said to be a duplicate of the Indian climate—Kashmir to Ceylon inclusive.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, tea, sugar-cane, wheat, rice, cocoa, bananas, oranges, grapes, and like India unlimited in its fruit and vegetable products. In addition, Brazil has extensive pastoral wealth. As she has succeeded in almost stamping out Malaria, Yellow Fever, and other contagious diseases, so has she succeeded in improving the animal industry. Experimental, breeding stations are maintained in each State for the improvement of livestock breed. The zebu of India, and the native cattle crossed with the Indian zebu are thus far the best suited for the Brazilian climate.

FACILITIES FOR COLONISTS.

All immigrants entering the country are irrespective of race, and colour, granted the same advantages of colonization, business, employment, and naturalization—special facilities are given to agriculturists and technicians taking up improvement work, such as modern agriculture and dairy farming, silk worm culture, erection of power plants, construction of roads, and railroads. The only restrictions are that emigrants must adopt the Brazilian standard and mode of living—those modest and reasonable restrictions for assimilation and National unity.

The possibilities of Indian settlement in Brazil were pointed out to me in 1916 by the late Lala Lajpat Rai, who was then in the United States of America. At that time I was not able financially, and otherwise prepared, to devote full time to the proposal; I, however, tried the best I could to see the actual conditions of the Indians in California and West Indies. In addition, I kept myself informed about Indian conditions in other parts of the world, concurrently acquainting myself with conditions in Brazil and its possibilities.

AN ESTATE SELECTED.

As I had now been convinced of the advantages of Brazil over other countries, we, Mrs. Singh and I, sailed from New York for India in October, 1928. We had the intention then of discussing the matter again with the late Lalaji before proceeding further, but as fate would have it, we broke journey in England and on the Continent just long enough to receive, on arriving at Colombo, the sad news of the death of Mr. Lajpat Rai. We, therefore, circled the country, and as we went along, we secured the opinions and advices of prominent public men, among whom were Mr. Kunzru, the late Motilal Nehru, the late Mr. G. S. Vidyarthi, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Sardul Singh Cavesheer, Rev. C. F. Andrews, and others. We also published articles in the Press. The encouragement from the people interviewed as well as the response from the public were sufficient to warrant my going to Brazil to secure a concession of about 25,000 acres of land. I saw several States, but chose and negotiated with the States of Parana and Espirito Santo. The negotiations ended subject to Government support or the support of a strong, reliable association.

I came back in February, 1930, to comply with the request of the Secretaries of the States I had negotiated with. On arriving here, found the country much agitated; everyone was thinking of what is going to happen next; a political struggle was imminent. So even though my undertaking meant bread and butter to many, people were not inclined, for the moment, to think in that direction. The Deccan Merchants' Association, however, took a long view of the situation and invited me to give my impressions on the conditions and possibilities of Indian settlement in Brazil. As a result of that lecture, I have received a number of enquiries from firms and individuals, including Anglo-Indians, about their future in Brazil. Interest were created and is alive to-day. Many people, especially from the middle class, are coming to our office from time to time and expressing their desire to go to Brazil as agriculturists or even day labourer if there were some one to meet them on landing.

A SOCIETY FORMED

The plea of these prospecive colonists and the requirement from the States resulted in the formation of the "Indo-South American Travellers' Aid Society," 189-191, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. The aims and objects of this Society are as follows:—

A. To establish a central office in Rio de Janeiro under the jurisdiction of a commissioner whose duties shall be:

1. To facilitate Indian landing and movement in Brazil.
2. To maintain an employment bureau for Indian and to issue periodical reports of the prospects of employment, trade, commerce, and other opportunities for Indians.
3. To open and maintain branches in centres, distant from Rio de Janeiro, where there are Indian settlers.
4. To assist in every possible way the business men who are or may establish themselves in Brazil.

B. To get tracts of land and subdivide them into lots for agriculturists.

C. To protect, safeguard, guide, and maintain the interests, rights and privileges of Indians in any part of South America, particularly Brazil.

D. To create a spirit of friendliness between the peoples of South America and India.

E. To publish and stock for distribution or sale, leaflets, pamphlets, and books dealing with immigration in South America and allied subjects.

F. To ascertain the condition of Indian settlers in South America and to work for the removal of their grievances, if any.

G. Generally to work for the attainment of all cognate objects not specifically included in the previous clauses.

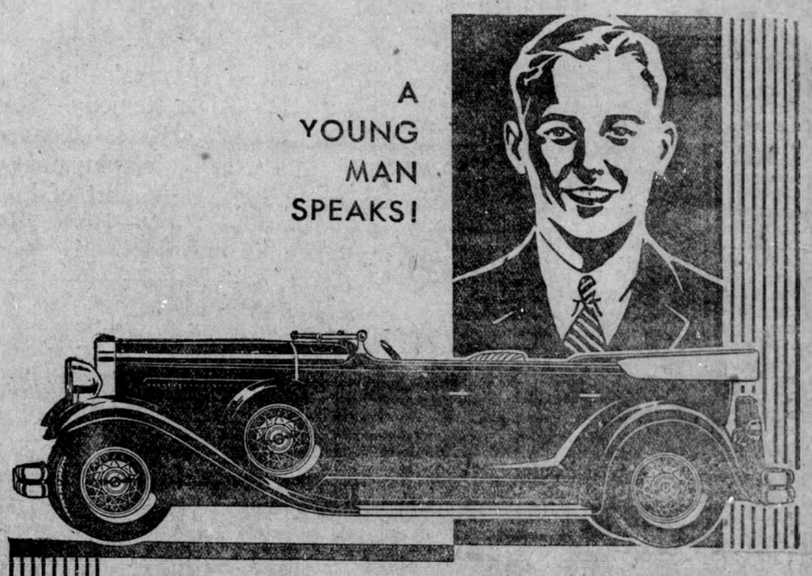
MEMBERSHIP.

Any person having attained the age of eighteen (18) is eligible to become a member of the Society.

Persons contributing a sum of at least Rs. 200 by a singly donation are eligible to be Life Members.

Persons contributing any amounts not as members are eligible to be called donors.

Membership fee is Rs. 2 per annum. Persons contributing a sum of



"EVERY young man today wants a car of his own—and a good one.

"I realized it would be rather an imposition to ask Dad to buy me an expensive car, like his, so we compromised and now I'm the proud owner of a Nash Six-68 touring car—the greatest little car I've ever driven!

"I chose the touring model for several reasons . . . it's inexpensive . . . it's sporty . . . and it's a healthy car to drive. And when I pilot a top-down touring car my vision isn't limited to the dimensions of a windscreen lens. As a matter of fact, the windscreen on my Nash folds down flat and permits unobstructed vision in all directions.

"My car has proved to be a great pal . . . one I can depend upon. Its extra flash of speed and its quick brake action have helped me in many a traffic crisis. Best of all, it doesn't cost me a fortune to operate my Nash—I can pay its way comfortably out of my weekly allowance.

"Some day, I'll own a big Nash Straight Eight tourer, but until then I'll be perfectly contented with my Six-68."

Sole Distributors:—
THE INDO-AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.,
64, Hughes Road Bombay. Branch:—Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad. (73-2720)

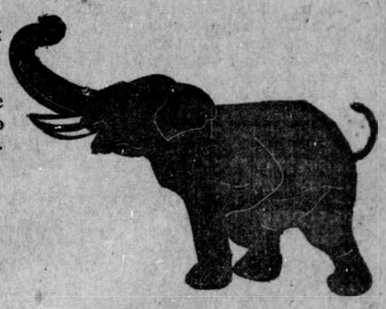
THE NEW NASH

INDIAN PAPER for INDIAN PUBLICATIONS

Paper of the finest quality for all classes of Book Printing is now manufactured in India.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS are the leading makers of these papers-Indian Bamboo and Indian Grasses are the principal raw materials used in their manufacture.

Samples will willingly be sent on application.
Lend your support to this Indian Industry.



Specify
ELEPHANT BRAND PAPER
always

Genuine Titaghur Paper is packed under labels bearing the above registered Trade Mark.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
MAKERS OF HIGH CLASS PAPERS.
BOMBAY AGENTS: KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Please mention this paper when replying.

FALL OF LABOUR GOVT.

Its International Significance

(By A TRADE UNIONIST).

The fall of the Labour Government in England provides to-day a grim sensation of grave international significance. It is the pressure of the World Economic Crisis and the "grave national emergency" of which Mr. MacDonald speaks so much in justification of his treacherous action is but a part of this World Economic Crisis which challenges the Capitalist organisation and civilisation on which is founded the present structure of Society.

Challenge To Social Democracy.

It is a challenge to Social Democracy and its theory of "peaceful transformation of capitalism into socialism." It is the culmination of a distinctive industrial civilisation which has virtually robbed the actual producer of his just dues and which left millions of souls without adequate clothing and food in spite of the abnormal over-production of factory and agricultural commodities. The Fall of the Labour Government is the triumph of Big Business and Finance Capital which controls it.

Parting Of Ways.

It has placed, more pre-eminently than at any other period of history, the forces of re-action and radicalism at the cross-roads. The parting of the ways has come and with it has also come the exposure of the two divergent forces—forces of reaction and radicalism. Mr. MacDonald has, by his action, betrayed the latter and has come out as the last supporter of capitalism which is on the way of the inevitable crash.

10 Years Of Capitalism.

For a correct appreciation of this crisis one has to study the trend of world affairs during the last ten years—the ten years of post-war Capitalism. These ten years have been years of exposure of internal contradictions and the chaotic nature of the organisation of the modern order in that this period marks the period of organised attack on the proletariat.

Attack On Proletariat.

These ten years have been years of exploitation of the working class, of rationalisation (intensified exploitation of labour) which resulted in the further decrease of the restricted capacity of the masses, of lower wages, longer hours, speed-up and dismissals—in fact chronic and increasing unemployment. In the throes of a World Economic Crisis there are to-day 35 million workers rendered idle, not because they are unwilling to work, but because of the method of capitalist organisation of production and distribution, based on the erroneous assumption that "commodities alone are money."

Capitalism Digs Its Own Grave.

During these ten years capitalism has also undergone significant changes. It had to face several minor crises which were tided over by artificial tariff barriers, manipulation of currency, inflation or deflation, as the occasion demanded, of credit and exchange. But the process of capitalist development during the last ten years had led to the tremendous concentration of capital into fewer hands, to a huge increase in monopoly capitalism. Capitalism in its accentuated progress was digging its own grave.

Logic Of Fact.

The logic of fact had all along pointed the finger to the impending crisis which faces the world to-day. The concentration of capital in fewer and fewer hands led to the domination of international Corporations and Trusts which controlled Finance. International Bankers with their new status and power became virtual dictators of the World's destiny. It is this dictatorship of Finance Capital that is at the root of the World Depression of which so much has been spoken and written of late. This depression took its demonstrable form in the rapid fall in commodity prices and an even more rapid fall in the purchasing power of the masses—the consumer. It is this stupendous reality that drove the Chairman of the forty-third annual General meeting of the Investment Trust Corporation Ltd., Chicago to declare thus: "Nothing now has any value but money."

Money Crisis.

The present crisis is in fact a Money Crisis. The World is suffering from over-production not only of manufactures but of raw materials, not only of minerals but of agricultural products; but there is no money with the consumer. The vain imagination that Commodities alone are money which led to the present tempo of capitalistic production has been now clean knocked out. But, as Karl Marx laid down seventy years ago, now the cry is everywhere; money alone is a commodity! As the hart pants for fresh water, so pants his soul after money, the only wealth. It is this Money Crisis that caused the "grave national emergency" which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is seeking to solve in alliance with the same forces that were responsible for the crisis.

Socialism's The Remedy.

Can capitalism solve the puzzle? If it does or if it could, then there would not have been this crisis at all. It cannot; it must crash. A bold socialistic programme could have answered the situation. But Mr. MacDonald has shown himself as the careerist socialist politician who abound in numbers now-a-days. To him "socialism in our own time" meant nothing except a convenient and profitable catch-phrase to hoodwink the British working class. If we take Old Mac to be the typical gradualist, evolutionary or fabian socialist, then the process stands condemned.

Field Factory & Workshop.

"Mac's" Betrayal—Its Significance—Money Cri sis—Crash of Capitalism —The Remedy—Textile Mills—Strike Fever —Question For Bosses—Congress position—Bombay Muni cipality and Unemployment—Railway Retrenchment— Men's position —Court of Inquiry—Strike Ballot—U. S. Unemployment —Hoover Plan won't do—Indian Labo ur and I. L. O.

National Industry Must Work In National Interests.

TEXTILE MILLS AND STRIKES

(Through Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad).

News columns in the papers are now-a-days replete with items of news relating to strikes and apprehensions of strikes in a number of cotton textile centres in the country. In the majority of cases the strike occurred owing to actual or attempted reduction in wages.

THE STRIKES.

The strikes in the Swadeshi and the Hukumchand Mills in Indore, two mills in Calcutta, some in Bombay, one in Benares, another in Pulgaon, belong to this class. Trouble is apprehended in the Model Mills, Nagpur, for similar reasons. Of these strikes, that in Hukumchand Mills at Indore and two other mills in Bombay resulted in complete restoration; that in Swadeshi Mills, Indore, ended with an agreement to refer to an Arbitration; and in Benares, a Conciliation Board has been appointed. In Pulgaon, a cut has been effected but the matter is still not closed. The conclusion of the Calcutta strikes is not known. The strike in Kadi Mills, was for a small increase, which was granted. The men in the Buckingham Mill struck for bonus, but the affair took a violent turn, and came to an abrupt close. The strike in Sholapur Mills was accompanied by no less than sixteen demands, but the question of the recognition of the Union was the outstanding issue which seemed to have proved difficult of solution. There have been other disputes besides those mentioned here.

TIME FOR REFLECTION.

Whatver the conclusion of the strikes may be, the fact that numerous occasions are arising in various places which throw labour in the textile mills into conflict with the employers, imposes on those who have the welfare of the workers at heart, the duty of reflecting on the situation, with reference to the present and future interests of this class of workers, and of devising such measures as the situation may call for, with a view to safe-guard those interests.

LET BOSSES ANSWER.

One thing emerges clearly from a study of the facts, that what is responsible for most of these disputes is the innate tendency of the employers to lay their hands on wages to recoup their losses or expand their contracted profits, immediately as a downward trend in prices disturbs their trading position. The workmen may very well raise a question of fundamental importance, i.e. why are these disturbances come at all, why does the trading position of industrial concerns shift and alter with disastrous consequences to those concerned, involving unemployment of those who are willing to work, and pressing down the standard of living of those who are still putting in the same amount of work as before? This is a question, the answer to which the workpeople are entitled to have, as they are to know what the remedy is for this chaotic condition. We invite the employers to answer it.

"NATIONAL INDUSTRY."

The first thing that comes to our mind when dealing with the textile industry is that, it is a National Industry, in a much fuller sense than any other in the country to-day. It is the only large industry, in which labour, capital and control are almost exclusively Indian. It is more widely scattered in the country than any other factory-industry. The Nation has fought for it in the legislatures for the removal of the inequitable excise duty and for obtaining a measure of protection against the inroads of foreign competition. What is more important than all these, the Congress has placed the textile industry in a position of advantage by raising a protective wall of Swadeshi sentiment against piecegoods cloth and yarn, and by carrying on foreign cloth picketing on a large scale at tremendous cost and sacrifice.

THANKS TO CONGRESS.

The Textile Industry owes, whatever stability it enjoys to-day to the endeavours of the National Congress, and the sacrifices of the people. Naturall it is just to expect that the industry would be run and directed with due regard to the interests of the Nation and in harmony with the views of the Congress. The Nation's interest which is also ultimately the true interest of the Industry itself, is that the standard of living of the workers should not be tampered with, at every blow of the wind in the commercial and the financial world; that the purchasing power of the masses being the mainstay of the prosperity of Trade and Industry should not be reduced to make up falling dividends or set off the losses of speculation. It is the interest of the Nation, and the view of the Congress that the condition of the workers in the textile industry should be improved and that the workers should not be subjected to inhuman conditions of work, harassing and improper treatment or suicidal cuts in wages. The Congress has expressed itself through a resolution of the Working Committee and another of the All-India Congress Committee, dated 8th August 1931, which run as follows:—

WARNING TO OWNERS.

(1) The Working Committee draws the attention of Owners and Managers of Mills especially those recognised by the Congress to the Resolution of the Working Committee dated July 7th 1931, and draws further attention to the fact that the Working Committee has received complaints about the treatment of textile labourers and the growing discontent amongst them, as also of proposed reduction of wages in some mills. The Committee hopes that the Owners and Managers will remove all causes of discontent. The Working Committee believes that representing as the Congress does predominently interests of the millions of agricultural and industrial workers any recognition by the Congress of the Mills will be inconsistent with the claim wherever there is previous justification for such complaints."

RIGHTS OF LABOUR.

(2) Extract from the A.I.C.C. Resolution dated August 8th, 1931.

(a) The organization of economiuc life must conform to the principles of justice, to the end that it may secure a decent standard of living.

(b) The State shall safe-guard the interests of the industrial workers and shall secure for them by suitable legislation and other ways, a living Wage, healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between the employers and workmen and protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness, and unemployment.

3. Labour to be freed from serdom and conditions bordering on serfdom.

4. Protection of women workers, and specially adequate provisions for leave during maternity period.

5. Children of School-going age shall not be employed in mines and factories.

6. Peasants and workers shall have the right to form Union to protect their interests.

Do the Textile Mills of the country satisfy the requirements of these resolutions? Did not those Mills which have had to face strikes contravene the spirit of these resolutions?

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE CITY.

(By MRS. NERISSA SINGH.)

We are told that Russia, a country of 175,000,000 inhabitants, is suffering from shortage of labour, while in India there is a regular standing army of about 100,000,000 unemployed. What can be done with and for them?

We may accuse the Government for this state of affairs, and call it by any name and lay the responsibility for providing work at its door, but the question is how to mobilize and utilize the force of this army in the constructive service of the country.

A QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Central and Provincial Governments feel the necessity of an all around curtailment of expenditure. They begin by proposals to dispense with the services of as many of the lower paid staff as possible and summarily cutting the wages of those that are kept. The dismissed man's words and thoughts would run somewhat in this manner: "This is my only means of livelihood. I have no property and rich relatives to support me. What shall I do? Where shall I get food, and where shall I rest my head? The replies invariably are: "That is your business; we have nothing to do with that; we cannot help it; we are sorry."

LACK OF HUMAN TOUCH.

Throughout this process the human touch is lacking; sympathy is absent. Thus these unemployed are forced to adopt any means for securing some bread—Results: demoralization,—leading to suicide and criminal actions: Who in reality is responsible for these actions?

BOMBAY'S SANITATION.

Can the Bombay Municipality not use part of this unemployed army? How is the sanitary department functioning? Why does one find defaecation on the footpaths of the Fort area? In many places one has to hold one's nose to cross certain areas of the city. How does the death rate of Bombaby compare with progressive cities of the world?

PETER ROBBED TO PAY PAUL.

If a request is made to mobilize some of these unemployed for a cleaner, healthier, and more beautiful Bombay, our learned friends of the Corporation will raise their hands and cry horrors! "There is no money; there is a deficit budget; it cannot be done! Do the citizens of Bombay not pay taxes?" I should say to them "You are an obstacle to progress. You contribute to unemployment and its resulting dangers by your extravagant policy. Not long ago you raised the salary of an officer from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,750 and provided for a future enhancement to Rs. 2,000. Surely this is no time for enhancement of already high salaries, if any change is necessary, it is the other way—a reduction.

HAVE NOTS MUST SUFFER

When such a proposal, at this time, was questioned, some of our eminent City "Fathers-in-law" were up in arms. A member said the other day an Indian officer must get all that a European officer was getting. Did my beloved countrymen stop to question the method of retrenchment? Was it humane? Or was it a ruthless cut in the bread of the poor in order to overflow the cup of those who claim to be the representative sons of India?

With these savings a number of well qualified and capable people can be employed (half time at half salary) to give relief to a greater number and at the same time to push on the constructive programme of the Corporation. Is there anything unreasonable about this?

Railwaymen's Leader Explains Position Of Federation.

ON RETRENCHMENT

(By V. V. GIRI, in an interview).

The Government's communique dated the 9th August in reply to the letter of the Railwaymen's Federation dated the 27th July is very unsatisfactory and disappointing. All that the Federation desired was merely to widen the scope of enquiry, but in the event of the Government not agreeing to it, to leave the Court of Enquiry which in the Government's opinion is an impartial body, to have a preliminary investigation and thereafter to frame the issues after hearing both sides. It is within the competence of the Federation to say that the Government of India have not expeditiously disposed of the Federation's application for a Board of Conciliation made as early as 13th April. The Federation has this further grievance against the Government in that they had in the meanwhile allowed the retrenchment of nearly 33,000 workers to go on. If really the Government wanted to be impartial and act as a judge under the Trade Disputes Act they should have immediately stopped retrenchment the moment an application was made and asked both parties to the dispute to meet or to call for a Court of Enquiry or Conciliation Board.

CONTRARY TO FACTS

"It is a matter for regret," the Government say, "that he Federation without waiting to see what action the Government would take and without indeed giving the Government an opportunity of arriving at any decision should have decided to recommend a general strike on all the railways." This statement of the Government unfortunately is not borne by facts. Even before the Federation recommended to the various affiliated unions to consider the desirability or otherwise of a general strike, it had in the first instance appealed to the Railway Board as early as February to meet and discuss the matters before launching upon retrenchment. The Railway Board flatly refused to do so. The Federation then made its request to the Member-in-Charge of Labour and Industries to go into the dispute. Without doing anything of the kind the Member merely expressed the hope that the Federation at its half yearly meeting with the Railway Board may discuss matters and come to some satisfactory decisions. This attitude would have been 'bona fide' if in the meanwhile the Government had stopped retrenchment, which was not the case.

MODEST REQUEST REFUSED.

The Federation, however, met the Railway Board again, at its half-yearly meeting on the 26th and 27th June when it made the only request that retrenchment should be stopped pending the Board's discussion with the Agents of the Railways and that the Federation also should be given an opportunity to meet and discuss with the Board after the meeting of the Agents of Railways. This too was refused. When again the Federation approached the Member-in-Charge of Labour and Industries he said he could not advance a step further than what had been adopted by the Railway Board and that he could also give any assurance that retrenchment would be stopped. The Federation tried to see His Excellency the Viceroy, after this, but failed as His Excellency that the Member-in-Charge of the Department was himself in full possession of facts. Those facts before the public should enable them to judge as to who had precipitated any action.

ACCUSED AND JUDGE

In the present dispute, moreover, the Government held the position not actually of a judge but almost of a party to it. As such it was not for the Government to say that it would dictate issues to the Court of Enquiry to investigate, thus narrowing the limit of investigation. The Government say in their communique." In the circumstances the Government of India are of opinion that the facts in dispute between the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations on the one side and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, as representing the unions of the railway workers, on the other side, should be immediately investigated by an impartial tribunal by means of whose findings the public in general and the Government in particular may be placed in possession of the fullest information on this trade dispute." I wonder how the Government will make the public understand the full significance of the dispute unless the admitted facts in dispute are placed before the Court of Enquiry for investigation and its scope not narrowed.

FEDERATION'S POSITION

Under the circumstances the Council of Action at its Session in Bombay on 18th and 19th August after giving anxious consideration came to the conclusion that no useful purpose would be served by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation taking part in the proposed Court of Enquiry. Unfortunately in some responsible quarters it is believed, owing to propaganda by certain section of the press that the issues proposed by the Government are almost identical with those proposed by the Federation and on account of mis-statements by Government that the Federation is unnecessarily precipitating action, the Council of Action has advised the General Council which meets at Madras on the 29th and 30th August to consider the desirability of appearing before the Court only to have an exact interpretation of the issues involved by the Court itself. If the Federation then feels that the issues would not allow it to put forward substantially all the alternate methods of retrenchment, the Council of Action advised the Federation to immediately withdraw and take all possible steps to implement the resolution of the Special Convention held at Simla in June last and if necessary take fresh mandates from the General Council. The resolution already published gives a correct attitude of the Federation.

I therefore earnestly appeal to the public in the Country to follow the various stages of this dispute especially as they are practically the owners of this big Railway industry.

U. S. Unemployment Moves Upward Still

FIVE MILLION NOW

(I.F.T.U.) The monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labour gives the following official account of the position of unemployment in the month of July: "Unemployment is on the increase again. Trade union reports for the first half of June show 1 per cent. more of the membership out of work than in May. This cancels the gains in employment since March and brings unemployment again to the March level. Over five million wage earners are now without work, we estimate. From March to May, employment had been gaining at the rate of 5 tenths of 1 per cent. each month, but in June these gains were lost and unemployment increased from 17.1 per cent. in May to 18.3 per cent. in the first half of June according to our weighted figures.

This report is discouraging. In normal years, employment for workers in general improves slightly from May to June. In 1928 and 1929 there were slight gains, although the summer dull season had already slackened some trades. But this year and last year, business depression has brought worse unemployment in June. The increase in the number out of work has been about the same in 1930 and 1931.

Unquestionably there has been an attempt to give workers at least part-time jobs, for part-time work has increased since May, and 19 per cent were on part time in the first half of June as compared to 18 per cent. in May."

INCREASE IN AUSTRIA

(I.F.T.U.) It is officially reported that in the middle of July there were in Austria 191 914 unemployed in receipt of benefit, i.e., 765 more than at the beginning of the month. There has been a rise in the number of unemployed in Vienna in the first half of July, a rise which is not counter-balanced by the slight improvement outside Vienna. So unemployment is increasing even now—in the middle of the summer!

Although last year, too there was an increase of unemployment in the first half of July which was even more pronounced than this year, yet the situation of the present labour market is considerably worse. Taking Austria as a whole, 49,600 more unemployed persons are drawing unemployment benefit than in the middle of July, 1930.

THE WORKERS OF INDIA

How The I.L.O. Might Help The East

The Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India shows that, beginning with the International Labour Conventions adopted at Washington in 1919, the International Labour Organisation has exerted a considerable and powerful influence upon labour legislation in India. Since that time comprehensive Acts, covering workers in organised industries and mines, have reduced the hours of labour; regulated conditions; raised the minimum age of employment of children; prohibited the employment of women on night work; provided for workmen's compensation and the enforcement of safety rules; repealed the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act and provisions of a similar kind in the penal code, writes Mr. John Cliff in "Headway," the organ of the League of Nations.

TOO MANY LAWS?

Most of the employers' associations, in their evidence to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, stated that, in their view, there had been a spate of labour legislation and many urged that a halt should be called. There can be no doubt, however, that this legislation was sorely needed, and that the time has arrived when its scope, together with the adoption of certain other much-needed social legislation, should be extended over a far wider field.

The conditions obtaining in many of the non-regulated factories are revolting. The Director of Public Health in the Central Provinces, in a recent report upon conditions in the shellac factories, states that:—

"Washing pits, reservoirs and drains are not properly cleaned at regular intervals. The same water is used for washing the lac over and over again for a week or more, and is allowed to stagnate for a period before it is drained off. Due to putrefaction of all the animal refuse from the stick lac, along with myriads of crushed insects in this water, the stinking ecluvia from washing basins and drains are disgusting. But the persons employed on washing have to stand knee-deep in this water in the pits and carry on the work for hours together.

CHILD SLAVES.

The Commission, in its report upon the employment of boys in Amritsar carpet factories, makes the following observations:—

"For the most part boys start at 9 years of age, though in some cases it may be as low as 6 years. Although the method by which this boy labour is obtained varies in details in different parts of the district, its essential characteristics are the same throughout. Where the child is not the son or a near relative of the weaving-master, he is normally the child of a man who, in return for a loan of money from the weaving master, contracts out the labour of his child at so many rupees per month. The duration of the contract, which is sometimes set out in a formal document, would appear to be determined by the repayment of the loan. It is not without significance that one witness, who was the managing director of a leading carpet-manufacturing firm, declared, when shown such a document found by us on his premises, and drawn up only a few weeks previously, that that was the first time he had ever heard of the existence of written contracts of the kind, excusing his ignorance on the ground that he had 'nothing to do with the children' and dealt only with master weavers. Yet, on his own admission, in this industry two of the four persons on the normal-sized loom are generally children under 12 years, the remaining two being a boy over 14 years and the master weaver himself. It was clear to us from the evidence that these children were in the position of being obliged to work any number of hours per day required of them by their masters. They were without the protection of the law as regards their physical fitness to labour, the number of hours they might be required to work without any interval, or, indeed, any other of the more elementary protections afforded by the Factories Act in respect of child workers, and they were subjected in some cases to corporal punishment. Yet the bulk of such children were 2 to 5 years below the statutory working age in respect of child workers employed in factories under the Act."

One of the pressing needs in India is to obtain a wide extention of the existing protective legislation so as to cover large numbers of men, women, and children employed in non-regulated factories. The difficulties of administration are obvious, but the conditions are so appalling as

(Continued on page 10-,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO DAY.

The Rotary Club of Bombay. Rotarian Claude Batley on "The architectural cog on the rotary wheel". Mongini's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 2.

Legislative Assembly, City Mahomedan constituency, By-election, Town Hall, 8 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 3.

Legislative Assembly By-election, Bombay City Mahomedan constituency, counting of votes, Collector's Office, 12 noon.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 a.m. Indian Sponsored Programme by Hanseatic Trading Co., 5-30 p.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

9-20 p.m. Classical Music by Prof. Narayanrao Vyas (accompanied by Dattaram Parwatker).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS:—An urgent meeting of the Board will be held to-day (Tuseday) at 9 p.m. at 45, Cheompa Gally.

NAVAJIVAN SANGH:—There will be a Meeting of the members and asscciates of the Navajivan Sangh to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the office of the Sangh, in Princess Street.

STREETS AND HOUSES OF OLD BOMBAY:—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, a paper on "The Streets and Houses of Old Bombay" will be read by Mr. R. B. Paymaster, on Thursday (3rd inst.) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sohrab F. Bharoccha Architectural Library, when the president, Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga will occupy the chair.

CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

In aid of the Sirsi Siddapuh Ryots' Relief Fund, the Saroj Natak Samaj has kindly consented to stage their new and popular play "Taran Har" on Monday the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m. at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

All the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh are informed that the picketing is going on as usual and they are asked to meet at their usual centres either at Sukhanand's Dharmashala or 13th Khetwadi Arab House, at the proper time.

ACTIVITIES OF ZALAVADI BRAHMINS:—A meeting was held by the Zalavadi Audichya Brahmins on the cocoanut day. They decided to organise their community and to form an association to promote progress social religious and political. Another meeting is called on next Saturday (Janmastami day) to form the rules and regulation of the proposed Association.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday the 5th September 1931 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Gocul Ashtami". All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Ballard Pier Section, Thackersey House and the Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday.

KERALA SAMAJ.

The Second General Meeting of the Kerala Samaj Bombay, will be held on Sunday the 20th September 1931 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge for the consideration of the Bye-Laws and for the election of Office Bearers. The Keralites who wish to become members of the Samaj may do so before the 5th September as otherwise they will not be elligible to take part in the meeting.

FLAG SALUTATION IN FORT.

In the presence of a large gathering of the teachers and students of the Bombay Fort Free Night School in the School premises at Manhordas Street, Fort, on Sunday, Sjt. Haribhau Goverdhandas, Secretary "A" Ward Congress Committee hoisted the new National Flag. Sjt. Karbhari, Ex. Secretary, "A" Ward Congress Committee, who was also present on the occasion, explained the description of the National Flag. Dasappa Champa, one of the teachers of the School, who introduced both the above Secretaries to the audience explained the National Flag and its importance.

VIGILANCE AND RESCUE WORK:—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. P. G. Naik will deliver a lecture on "Vigilance and Rescue Work."

The members of the class will visit the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, on Monday (7th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

SOHAIL DISQUALIFIED AT LAST!

Stewards Revise Their Judgment : Triumph For Owners

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

Three weeks ago the Western India Race Horse Owners Association authorised a delegation of six members to place before the Western India Turf Club stewards the Association's view point regarding the breed of Sohail and Paravein. The delegation discussed the question with the stewards and were given to understand that they would inquire into the matter thoroughly.

Yesterday noon the stewards called again the members of the delegation and informed them that the stewards after going into the matter thoroughly had decided to disquality the horse Sohail as in the opinion of the Club Veterinary Doctor, he is not an Arab. Therefore the stewards have withdrawn the classification of this horse as Arab.

THE AL WALI SCANDAL

Trainer Warned

(From O. R. Correspondent.)

It is gratifying to note that the Stewards of the W.I.T.C. having inquired into the discrepancy in the running of Al Wali in the Tigris Plate, Division II, on August 27 as compared with his previous runnings in Basra Plate Division III on August 15, have recorded the evidence of trainer Mr. Kisha Bapu and Jockeys Howell and Japeth and found their explanations unsatisfactory. They have let off Kisha Baup with a warning.

B. P. C. C. TO RUN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN THE CITY

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE CITIZENS

Reiterates Its Faith In Non-Violence And Reminds People Of Their Primary Duty

The adjourned ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Monday evening, when the question regarding the advisability of the Congress running the forthcoming Municipal Elections, was discussed. Sjt. K.M. Munshi moved the following resolution, after obtaining priority for it.

"Resolved that with a view to form a Congress Party in the Corporation, and to run the forthcoming Municipal Elections in the name and on behalf of the B.P.C.C. and to do all propaganda in this connection in furtherance of the aforesaid objects, a committee to be called the Municipal Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. be and is hereby appointed consisting of the office-bearers of the B.P.C.C., such of the members of the Committee as are sitting members of the Corporation and the following:—Sjt. K.M. Munshi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, D.S. Babrekar, Chapalbhai Nagda, S.B. Mahadeshwar, Umashanker Dixit, G.N. Desai, S.A. Brelvi, Dr. Bhanurai Shukla, Y.J. Meherally and G.V. Kapadia with powers to coopt from outsiders."

B.P.C.C. MUST RUN ELECTIONS.

In commending the resolution to the House, Mr. Munshi said, there could be no two opinions on the question. Time had now come when the B.P.C.C. must run the Municipal Elections in the interests of the citizens of Bombay.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master seconded the resolution adding the name of Mrs. Perinben Captain to the personnel. The suggestion was unanimously accepted by the House.

Mr. J.S. Patel further supported the resolution.

DOUBTING THOMASES.

Mr. Dixit expressed some doubts whether this new activity would not divert their attention and energy to a less important channel.

Mr. Krishna Iyer sounded a note of warning. The unfortunate experience was so far that as soon as members were elected on the Congress ticket, they escaped from the control of the Congress and became independent.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas moved a rider about the power of cooption to the Committee, which was accepted.

Mr. S.K. Pupala supported the resolution.

SIDE-TRACKING THE REAL ISSUE.

Mr. K.K. Menon, opposing said that Civil Disobedience was only in suspense. It would not be proper on their part to undertake new altivities that would sidetrack the real issue.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tallumdas observed that those who opposed had misconception about the work which the Municipality was capable of doing. Corporation could be made an adjunct of the Congress.

Mr. C.K. Narayanswamy opposed the resolution.

Mr. S.K. Patil moved the closure of the debate which was accepted.

While replying, Mr. K.M. Munshi pointed out that in the last campaign no less than 13 Corporators who were Congressmen had gone to jail in obedience to the Congress call. It was an insult to Congressmen to say that Congressmen would change once they were in the Corporation.

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Following resolution moved by Mr. J.C. Maitra and seconded by Mr. S.K. Pupala was unanimously carried.

"The B.P.C.C. places on record its heart-felt sympathy for the flood-stricken people in various districts of Bengal and identifies itself with the work of organisation of relief which is going on at present in the city. It further sanctions a grant of Rs. 101 as a token of its sympathy and appeals to the citizens of Bombay to make liberal contributions to the relief fund."

The Committee also accepted the following resolution of Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy as amended by Sjt. Munshi's amendment:—

VIOLENCE AND B.P.C.C.

"The B.P.C.C. strongly condemns the violence by a section of the public on Saturday last resulting in the injuries to some persons leading an anti-R.T.C. demonstration.

(b) The B.P.C.C. urges upon the public of Bombay that even under grave provocation, their primary duty is to remain entirely non-violent.

(c) The B.P.C.C. further repudiates the baseless allegations made by the Red Flag Unions not only against a member of the House in connection with the incident, but even against the Congress organisation."

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday, 7 p.m. (S.T.).

THE NATIONAL FLAG

Dr. Ansari's Appeal To Delhi Citizens

In an appeal to the citizens of Delhi, issued on the All-India Flag Day Dr. M. A. Ansari says:—

The new National Flag has been adopted with the pure sentiment of Nationalism and national service both of the which are associated with immense sacrifice and sufferings and are the product of noblest of human sentiments. The very composition of the flag inspires courage, valour, sacrifice and suffering. It means that the majority in our country is willing to accomodate the minority in every possible way. It means in one word that the various communities inhabiting this land are willingly prepared to come to a compromise and to become a united nation. A flag representing these noble ideals is worthy of sacrifice of every son of India whether he is a Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Parsi. We must be prepared for any sacrifice for such a flag nad even be ready to lay down our lives for its honour.

"I am confident that citizens of Delhi who have been in the forefront of the national struggle will realise the importance of this new flag and will also realise how much more sacrifice will be required to maintain the honour of this flag in future. I appeal, to every citizen of Delhi to whatever caste, creed, community or political group he or she belongs to muster strong to honour this new national flag.

DADAR PICKETER BELABOURED

Picketing was resumed yesterday evening in more intensive form throughout all the wards in the city.

At Agar Bazar, Dadar, a Congress picket on duty before toddy shop No. 196, was seriously belaboured by a party of Christians who entered the shop, in spite of the appeals of the volunteer on duty.

He was quickly removed for treatment to K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, where his injuries were dressed. He has sustained serious injuries on the head.

ANTI-R. T. C. DEMONSTRATION

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CONGRESS WORKERS

B. P. C. C. Secretary's Repudiation

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I find in this morning's newspapers a statement over the signatures of Comrade Ranadive and others giving their version on Saturday's unfortunate incident and incidently making certain allegations against the Congress and its workers. Without going into the reports of the incident which are as varied as they are conflicting, I must at once express my regret for the unfortunate incident on behalf of the B. P. C. C. which was the organiser of the send-off. I have no hesitation in apologising to my friends, Comrade Deshpande and others who sustained injuries, although I refuse to believe in their allegations against the Congress workers. So far as the Congress is concerned, the explanation is simple enough. The send-off function was organised by the B. P. C. C. The contemplated procession from the Azad Maidan to the Mole was abandoned as it was rightly apprehended that it would lead to uncontrollable rush and stampede. As soon as the morning meeting was over, Congress volunteers of whom Sevikas formed a greater portion walked straight to the Mole to look after arrangements there. They were at the Mole before the crowds reached that place.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CONGRESS WORKERS REPUDIATED.

I emphatically repudiate the statement that active help was rendered by the Congress volunteers in the attack on the hostile demonstrators. Before the incident occurred all the Congress volunteers had reached the Mole, and taken to their posts. Congress was not in the least responsible except in the capacity of the organiser of the function, for what is reported to have happened between a handful of demonstrators on the one hand and the surging crowds of the Bombay public on the other. The enthusiasm of the public was so great and so irresistible on that day that it was impossible to keep it under effective restraint. A word against Gandhiji was enough to drive the crowds mad with excitement. I wish our Comrades had properly gauged the temper of the crowds that day.

The second allegation is that the attack was an organised one. If it refers to the Congress the absurdity of it is patent on the face of it. I doubt whether the demonstrators could have numbered more than the signatories to the Press statement. To say that in a crowd of 50,000 people mad with love and devotion an organised attempt was necessary to keep down a dozen hostile demonstrators is imagination running amok. I appeal to my Comrades to disabuse their minds of all such notions about the Congress.

CONGRESS NOT ANTI-WORKERS.

Nor can the scuffle between two sets of excited people be called an attack on working classes passes my imagination. Every body in the city with eyes open has been that the Workers of Bombay had partaicipated in the send-off in their thousands. Their enthusiasm and the devotion they demonstrated were unbounded. Congress stands for the working classes, and no amount of interested anti-propaganda is going to affect that position. May I appeal to our Comrades in the name of fairness to abandon these tactics of misguiding the poor and innocent workers who are of the Congress and shall over remain so?"

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE SWADESHI BAZAR.

MR. NARIMAN AND CONGRESS OFFICERS TO VISIT THE BAZAR TO-DAY.

The Swadeshi Bazar was again patronised by distinguished visitors Sir Vishveshwar Iyer, Mr. Advani, Director of Industries and Mrs. Advani, Mr. Shivdasani, Chief Officer, Improvement Trust and Mrs. Shivdasani, Mr. Karanjia, Vice President of Indian Chamber and Mrs. Karanjia, and Mr. Bhurgava, Secretary, Union Bank. The Bazar will be open from 3 to 9 p.m. and the President and Office-Bearers of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will visit the Bazar at 6-30 p.m. There will be a musical programme as usual.

Attempt To Gag Corporators

ATROCIOUS SAYS DR. DESHMUKH.

RESOLUTION THROWN OUT BY MAJORITY

The question of extending the Air Mail Service to Bombay came in for a lively discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji moved the following resolution:

"That the Corporation is of opinion that it is now high time that the Inland and Foreign Air Mail Service be extended between Bombay and Karachi and between Bombay and other inland and foreign stations, in the interests of the Commercial Community of Bombay. That the President of the Corporation be requested to communicate the wishes of the Corporation to Government and request them to do the needful in the matter without much delay.

Dr. Vora moved an amendment that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the Revenue Committee for consideration and report.

AIR MAIL.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji pointed out that a commercial city like Bombay ought to get the benefit of the Air Mail Service. He was unconcerned even if the proposition went to the Committee.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji, replying to the discussion, said that the House must not throw out such an important resolution on the ground of expenditure.

The amendment was lost. The original proposition was carried.

MUNICIPAL DISCIPLINE.

Mr. V. C. Setalvad then moved the following resolution:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the Municipal Act should be so amended as to empower the President to enforce the orders passed by him under Section 36-A of the Municipal Act (1) by compelling a councillor to withdraw from the meeting of the Corporation when so directed and (2) by preventing him from attending the meetings of the Corporation during the period of suspension.

"That the Law, Procedure and Election Committee be requested to submit draft amendments to give effect to the resolution."

The mover pointed out that a good case was established to effect the change in the Act on the lines proposed to him.

QUITE UNNECESSARY.

Dr. Vora opposed the proposition on the ground that it was an attack on the liberty of the House. Such powers, besides, were unnecessary as the authority of the President was sufficiently guarded in the Act.

ATROCIOUS PROPOSITION.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, in opposing the resolution agreed with the mover that the Section 36-A had to be amended, but he did not agree with him in the manner in which it was sought to be amended. As it was, the Section gave too much of an autocratic power to the President. He did not mind if the section was so amended as to compel the President to act in consultation with the House. They must remember that the President once elected was not this or that party's President, but he was the President of the whole House. It was necessary that the dignity of a councillor should be respected even in the Act. In these democratic times nobody would submit to an autocratic rule. It was likely that at times their prejudices might get the upper hand even if they were in the chair. He described the proposition as atrocious.

Mr. Setalvad modified his proposition by suggesting that the matter be referred to a committee.

Dr. Colaco observed that the power of the President under the section as it stood at present were wide enough.

Mr. M. N. Talpade opposed the resolution. The Corporators were there, he added, to advance the interests of the city and not to defy the President.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he could not understand opposition to a harmless resolution since it was now going to a committee. The Act as it stood gave no powers to the President.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar pointed out that a Committee of the Corporation presided over by the nationalist of nationalists, Mr. V. J. Patel, had recommended the change in the section in a more drastic form.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai observed that the proposition would show that the members did not know how to behave themselves.

UNDIGNIFIED ATTEMPT.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji opposed the resolution. It would be an undignified attempt on the part of the Corporation, he added. Did not Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the drafter of the Municipal Act, know the powers and provisions governing the authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons?

The resolution was declared carried on a show of hands, but it was thrown out in the division by 27 against 29 votes.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Jute shares ruled firm and a fair business was put through. Coals were dull in the absence of any business. In teas a limited turnover resulted at about last levels. The miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. Government Securities were weak. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 57-7, 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 69 small lot.

Jutes: Auckland pref. 92-8, Barnagore 113 small lot, Clive 20-12 small lot, Empire ordy. 34-12 small lot, Hooghly pref. 12-12, Howrah 33-6, Kamarhatty ordy. 370, Hukumchand ordy. 18-8, Kanknarrah ordy. 309, small lot, Lansdowne ordy. 108 small lot, Lansdowne Pref. 92, Naihati 314 small lot, Orient 176 small lot, Presidency 4-4.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Chemical pref. 10-4, Gorakhpore Electric 5-8, Arthur Butler 1-4, Bengaliron 1-8, Indian Iron and Steel 3-9, Marshall and Company 1-5, Walter Locke 0-5-0, Tide water oil 9, Midnapore Zemindary 60-8, New Savan sugar 5-14.—A. P.

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS IN BARODA.

Under the auspices of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Athletic Tournaments and all-India function are annually held in Baroda in the X'mas holidays. This year a Committee has been formed under the Karma Sachiv (Naib Dewan) of the State Mr. R. S. Mane Patil.

The first meeting of this Committee was held on 22nd instant at Baroda. There was large attendance.

The report of the Committee of experts to whom the work of remodelling the rules governing the various games was entrusted, was adopted.

Several Boards to conduct the various branches of sports were formed and the most important item in the agenda, the Budget was discussed. The estimated minimum income is Rs. 3,395 of which 10 per cent. is being kept aside for Reserve Fund, the balance equally divided for management and prizes.

CASE AGAINST MRS. GOOLBAI BOMANJI PETIT

Bank Of India's Application

The Bank of India, Limited, has filed an application for an adjudication order in insolvency against Mrs. Goolbai Bomanji Petit, mother of Mr. J.B. Petit.

The case will come up to-day before the insolvency court which will be presided over by Mr. Justice Wadia.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 31.	
Previous Closing Rate	7.20
To-day's Opening Rate	7.15
Difference	—.5
To-day's Closing Rate	6.94
Difference	—.26
Broach Expectation	153

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.	
Previous Closing Rate	3.73
To-day's Opening Rate	3.79
Difference	plus. 1
To-day's Closing Rate	3.19
Difference	—.5

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 31.	
Silver Ready	12 7/8
Higher	1 anna.
Silver Forward	12 15/16
Higher	2 annas

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 31.			
1st Settlement	43	7	3
2nd Settlement	43	9	0

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also
BENNY RUBIN in "PIRATES"
An All-Colour Musical Extravaganza.

RIALTO TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

STORMY SEAS
Booming Guns. Daring men, and a running fight where no man asked—or received quarter from his adversary.

THE FOX MOVIETONE OF A THOUSAND THRILLS
THE SEAS BENEATH
with
GEORGE O'BRIEN
MARION LESSING

DR. LAM APPEALS AGAINST CONVICTION

Story Of How He Was Duped By Informant.

Dr. R. C. Lam, M.D. (Bom) who was convicted recently by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon Police Court, under the Gambling Act and fined Rs. 100, preferred an appeal against the conviction, which was admitted on Monday by Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee.

Mr. Sorab Davar, Bar-at-Law presented the petition, which stated that Mr. Lam was convicted on the evidence of one Basudeo Ranglal, who was an informant. That Basudeo first came to the petitioner in November 1930 for medical treatment and tried to get into confidence by pretending to oblige the petitioner in connection with certain transaction into which the petitioner had been duped. That it appeared from the evidence of the informant Basudeo that he conceived the idea of bringing the petitioner into trouble some time in February last. That on or about 9th February 1931, Basudeo went to Deputy Inspector Taylor of Lamington Road Police Station and took Rs. 2 from him to lay bet on American Futures or Ank Farak with the petitioner but he did not go to the petitioner's consulting room but stood on the foot path for some time and went to Deputy Inspector Taylor and told him that he had laid the bet. On receiving the information Mr. Taylor raided the petitioner's consulting room were there were four persons. Two slips given to Mr. Taylor were not found in petitioner's room nor did the police get other materials found in the shops run by bookmakers.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF

Mahatmaji's Appeal

Mahatmaji gave the following message to the public of Bombay from board s.s. "Rajputana":—

"I appeal to the generous public of Bombay to come to the rescue of the flooded Bengal. Donations may be sent to Dr. P. C. Ray, Calcutta."

ALLEGED FRAUD ON BANK

—:o:—

Ledger-Keeper Discharged.

C. J. Gonsalves, a ledger-keeper in the Bank of India, Bombay, who was arrested on August 3, by the Bombay police on suspicion in connection with an alleged fraud on the Bank, was ordered to be discharged by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday as there was no evidence against him.

A cheque removed from the cheque book of one of the constituents of the Bank was cashed, and subsequently it was found to be a fraudulent cheque. Gonsalves was arrested, but as there was no evidence against him, the police applied for the discharge of the accused.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0.
6 Months	.. Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0.
3 Months	.. Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-3.
1 Month	.. Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0.

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	.. Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0.
Half-Yearly	.. Rs. 3-3	Rs. 4-8.
Foreign:		
Yearly		Rs. 10.
Half-Yearly		.. Rs. 6.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU

DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Mridvikarishta-Shrangdhar M. D. 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

ZANDU

DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Avoid Substitutes

Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14.

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA in Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

MARBLE and TILES

Available in

Several Designs

With

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re 1. Extra question As. 8, (Birth-date and time or writing time required.). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1931.

COMMUNALISM IN STATES

It is extremely gratifying to learn that the acute Hindu-Muslim tension that recently prevailed in the States of Kashmir and Junagadh—a tension which was aggravated by the unfortunate attitude adopted by certain Indian and Anglo-Indian papers—has considerably subsided and that most, if not all, of the points of difference between the communities or between the State Governments and the aggrieved community have been and are being settled. We would not spoil the good effects of the settlement in either State by raking up old controversies or seeking to allocate blame for the deplorable incidents that caused the tension. But it would be good for all to lay to heart some of the lessons that can be easily drawn by those who have the desire to do so. We shall not go very deep into the matter here in search of the hidden causes that aggravate comparatively small incidents and give them a communal twist, specially at a time when great constitutional questions are on the anvil. Nor shall we, to get at the mischief-mongers, pursue the well-known method of taking up as a clue the question, "who benefits"? But it is desirable for all to note how communal distrust may invest petty and utterly non-communal incidents with the most sinister significance. It is equally desirable for all to note that, if a Hindu kills or maltreats a Muslim and vice versa, it is an Indian and a human being who has been wronged and it is madness to suppose that the man who kills or maltreats represents or acts for his community as a whole. Finally even if a whole community is in the wrong and another is wholly right, a prolonged feud between them is bound to be disastrous to both the communities. Responsible leaders, and newspapers, therefore, will do well to beware not to give a communal twist to innocent incidents or isolated crimes or to aggravate or prolong a trivial communal feud. These may be familiar platitudes but as things are at present the platitudes can bear some repetition.

We would like to be more explicit about one important suggestion for future guidance, a suggestion the propriety of which has been forced upon our attention by the recent happenings in Kashmir and Junagadh. Where a judicial trial is found necessary in respect of any communal clash, it is most improper for any community to insist that the judge must be or must not be of this or that community. When such insistence—a double-edged instrument which may nastily cut both ways—is allowed to prevail, the very administration of justice may at any time break down, besides being utterly discredited as surrender to partisan clamour. Where Committees of Inquiry are called for, they may will be representative. But as a rule a non-Indian as such should not be invited to do justice in a dispute between Indian communities. The modern history of India bears grim testimony to the danger of such a policy; and hereafter at least Indians should beware, whatever the provocation, of re-enacting the story of the two cats and the monkey. In this connection it should also be noted that just as communal conflict in the country as a whole makes it harder for the nation to win responsible Government, even so communal feuds in any Indian State will considerably increase the difficulty of the people of the States to combine and win responsible Government from the present Rulers. Nationalism, economic class consciousness and love of political liberty have always and everywhere been the best antidotes against narrow communalism. It would, therefore, be wise for responsible leaders in Indian States to organise institutions like Congress Committees and Workers' and Peasants' Leagues in their States.

RIGHT EMPHASIS

In exposing the mischievous propaganda of the Anglo-Indian Press, which had jubilantly asserted that the "second agreement" between Gandhiji and Government was a "climb-down" for the Congress and that Gandhiji had now given up the claim that Congress is an intermediary between Government and the people, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru rightly emphasized that Congress would never abandon the duty it had undertaken of fighting for the emancipation of the masses. In an interview to the "Chronicle," before he left for Allahabad on Saturday, he gives a poignant picture of the acute distress amongst the U.P. peasantry and lays stress upon the policy the U.P. Congress organisations have pursued of obeying implicitly the Delhi Pact and of concentrating their efforts upon securing a redress for the peasants' grievances. "The Congress," he observes, "would act as it had done, as an intermediary between the 'Kisan' and the Government." The Congress being truly representative of the people of India is an organisation that will never desert the cause of 90 per cent. of the population, the humble tillers of the soil. The fertile imagination of the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" read into the agreement reached between Gandhiji and Lord Willingdon's Government the abandonment of the Congress claim to be spokesman for the people. But, no amount of mendacious effort to vilify and misrepresent the Congress will induce people to believe that the Congress has given up, or indeed, can ever give up, that claim. Sir Malcolm Hailey and his officials should be thankful to the Congress for its efforts to ease up the serious situation in the United Provinces. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru gave them an opportune warning when he remarked in the interview: "Ordinarily, conditions in the U. P. are such that they could have given rise to very serious agrarian troubles. It is due entirely to Congress influence and ceaseless efforts of U.P. Congressmen that the peasantry have remained peaceful to a remarkable extent. But it is obvious such conditions cannot continue." The situation will improve, if officialdom in U.P. accepts the co-operation offered by those in whom the peasantry have confidence, the Congress leaders of the provinces. It was refused when Mr. Sherwani offered it. We hope a revised outlook now prevails in official circles.

FOR THE SAKE OF SUFFERING HUMANITY

China has the unpleasant and distressing experience of being visited with a series of floods recently. We commented, a few days ago, on the energetic efforts made by the Nanking Government to relieve the misery of the destitute, when the Yangtse overflowed its banks over hundreds of miles. On top of these, gigantic floods have come the ravages of the typhoon, which, a Shanghai message states, has taken the toll of a million human lives, while millions more have been rendered homeless. The devastation has spread over hundreds of miles. Relief will be offered to suffering China from many countries but, it is meet that India, too, should offer her quota in this noble, humanitarian work. India has her own troubles, the torrential rains in Bengal and Konkan having rendered many destitute. But, her merchant-princes and maharajahs and all the well-to-do sections of the population must remember their duty to a neighbouring Asiatic country. However hard pressed let India offer a helping hand to the homeless Chinese.

Trifles

I am in dangerous proximity to what is called "a fix."

"I belong to the Chronicle," says Gandhiji. And, since the "Chronicle" belongs to me, it is obvious that Gandhiji also belongs to me.

* * * * *

Now, there is nothing more troublesome in the world than having proprietory rights in the Naughty Old Boy. I know this from the bitter experience of many "people" including, for instance, my confrere Sir Percival Phillips. What am I to do now?

* * * * *

I cannot give him up. That would be running away from my responsibilities—a cowardly act, a betrayal of all that is best and noblest in my traditions.

But the bitter experience that I have just spoken of.....

Of course, I could....., but no, it is impossible. There is the question of my prestige and all its infernally inevitable implications and explication.

* * * * *

What the..... I mean to say. 'Oh dear, dear, what AM I to do?'

I think I had better confess that I am actually in a "fix."

* * * * *

But wait. An idea intimates its imminent arrival. It is coming——coming——coming—— It has come.

I will send an extra-express telegram for tips from one who has had reluctant knowledge of the ropes. Indeed, I will address it to my most esteemed friend; "Simla Circles." He will help me.

* * * * *

"This latest outrage," says the "Evening News of India" apropos of the murder of the Chittagong Inspector of Police, "shows, if anything, that the revolutionaries do not make any distinction between European officers and Indian officers as some Congressmen fondly imagine.'

Thanks specially to the last five words—pregnant with boatloads of truth and honesty—my faith in the "people" that had been a wee-bit shaken yesterday, is fast being restored to its normal.

* * * * *

"Scores of letters encouraging him in his task of grappling with the national crisis have been received by Mr. MacDonald.....

Exclusive, of course, of the only letter that came from Seaham. But it deals with a different matter.

* * *

"Aga Khan's Cup Attracts 15."

My mistakes I had thought that (1) they were less than fifteen and (2) they did not break journey at Paris.

* * *

A Fakir charged with travelling without ticket stated in Court that his profession was to give blessings to Government servants. I wonder how he managed to keep himself out of the Honours' List.

* * *

For reasons of economy, there will be no special club for Round Table delegates. This does not look like mere economy. It is extension of the maxim "equal sacrifices by all" for all.

ADVICE TO AN EDITOR

When you feel that things are slow,
When your stock of news runs low,
When the murder-market's slack,
When there seems a woeful lack
Of your usual resources,
Of the earthquakes and divorces,
City frauds, flasco fights,
Channel swims, Atlantic flights,
Storms, catastrophes and crimes
Which, in ordinary times,
Eagerly the great B. P.
Swallows with its breakfast tea—
When, I say, you're short of copy
Don't grow lachrymose and sloppy.
Quell those sighs and stem those tears:
Emulate the Fleet Street Peers.

When news is scarce and hard to get,
Don't grumble, I implore you.
The paper need not suffer: let
Your readers write it for you.

Take a leaf, Sir, from the book
Of the great Lord Brotherbrook;
Take another—never fear—
From the wise Lord Rievermere:
When you're running short of news
Give more space to "Readers' Views."
Ask them daily to express
What they think of modern dress,
Shoes and ships and sealing-wax,
Sex-appeal and income-tax.
For the Women's Page, invite
Hints on keeping doorsteps white.
How to treat the common cold,
Moths and mice and iron-mould;
Raid each housewife's little more
Of pathetic, hard-won lore.
(Pay? Perhaps: but take this hint—
People 'love' their names in print.)

When news is scarce and hard to get,
Don't grumble; I implore you.
The paper need not suffer: let
Your readers write it for you.

What, By some misfortune still
All your space you fail to fill?
'Come', a fresh campaign begin—
Rope your readers' children in.
Never mind their tender age:
Make 'them' write the Children's Page.

Publish contributions by
Roy Smith (12), of Ross-on-Wye,
Stories from the fertile pen
Of Priscilla Perkins (10);
Thoughts on current politics
From Jemima Jackson (6);
Lastly (sound of toddlers' feet
Being proverbially sweet)
Let your major poet be
Kenneth Higginbotham (3).

When news is scarce and hard to get
Don't grumble, I implore you.
The paper need not suffer: let
The Kiddies write it for you.'

—Jan Strutcher in the "Spectator."

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE LOVER OF MEN

VIII*

(By VERRIER ELWIN)

"Love, which is the striving for the music of human souls and the activity derived from it, is the highest and only law of human life," Tolstoy wrote once to Mahatma Gandhi, and he went on to point out that "the use of force is incompatible with love as the fundamental law of life; that as soon as violence is permitted, in whichever case it may be, the insufficiency of the law of love is acknowledged, and by this the very law of love is denied." The great civilisation of the West has been built up on violence, and therefore Love as a guiding principle of the destinies of nations has been regarded as pure idealism.

GANDHIJI'S PRIMARY AIM.

But the Mahatma's primary aim has been to establish love as the normal and practicable relation between human beings. He has taken love out of its domestic seclusion and introduced it into world politics. Love is the one secret of India's freedom. "If India adopted the doctrine of love as an active part of her religion and introduced it in her politics, Swaraj would descend upon her as from heaven." This means that we are never to have any hatred of people but only of principles. "The man who is saturated with the spirit of non-violence has never any quarrel with a single individual. His opposition is directed to a system, to the evil that is in man but not against the man himself. Your quarrel, therefore, is not with the British people, but with the Imperialistic spirit of exploitation of the weak races of the earth." We must be prepared to suck the poison out of a dying enemy bitten by a snake.

CONTROLLING FACTOR OF HIS LIFE.

This spirit of love is the controlling factor of the Mahatma's own life. "Non-violence", he says, "is the first article of my faith. It is also the last article of my creed." "I hold myself to be incapable of hating any being on earth. By a long course of prayerful discipline I have ceased for over forty years to hate anybody." Like every true lover, he is very humble and very daring. He loves his followers so much that he dares to ask anything of them, and yet he claims no followers and places himself last of all. His love is seen in his accessibility. He is open to everyone and interested in everyone. He has the gift of suffering fools gladly. For him love is a fine art, and courtesy the finest part of it. He is so loving that he can concentrate entirely on the immediate problem before him. While he is talking to you, he is yours completely. He is thinking of you and of your problem, and of nothing else. That great mind, vexed with the multitudinous questions of a sub-continent, is for the time being focussed upon you and your little needs. That is a great achievement in the art of love.

IN LOVE WITH THE "UNLOVEABLE".

We have noticed the Mahatma's love of women and children, and of all fair and lovely things. But he is equally in love with the unloveable. "A loving heart does pity the erring loved one, and loves even when it is itself wounded. It is not love that shines only in fair weather." It is by his love of the outcast and fallen that he most greatly serves them. "It should be an act of faith with every Satyagrahi that there is none so fallen in this world but can be converted by love." His love for the poor, and particularly for the untouchables, expresses itself in an identification with them and their interests. He is not content to attack untouchability, he must himself become an untouchable. "Do not call me a Mahatma" he will say, "I am a 'bhangi', a sweeper, an outcast". His attitude to these unfortunate people is guided by the principles of reason, mercy, pity and love." There can be no 'Swaraj' till this evil is removed. "The very beginning of the spiritualisation of politics lies in the banishment, root and branch, of untouchability".

Courtesy, concentration, identification are thus aspects of the art of love, but its crown is action. It is love that spurs the Mahatma to his stupendous labours. Love has made him concentrate on the great human needs—God, food, cloth, housing. Love without works is dead. "It

(Continued on page 8).

*Previous articles appeared on the 22nd, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st August.

RELIGION, REASON AND LIFE.

A RATIONALIST STATES HIS CREDO.

(BY—"C. JJ.".)

"Damn it all," protested a member of the British Parliament "but a man must believe in 'something'", when some famous atheist was about to be admitted into the House. The honourable gentleman was myopic enough not to see that the atheist did believe in something—believing in not believing in the existence of God.

TRUTH ABOUT PADRES.

The unbeliever, in that sense, is a terrible fanatic in belief or disbelief, his own or the Rationalist Society's or the English nineteenth-century philanthropist—materialist's which has long been out-fashioned but which is being cultivated in our suburbia of thought just now. We are being offered this as a penacea for all our ills of body and soul (hat is, a hypothetical one) and the mighty offensive is being launched, one observes with a certain amusement, against the padres and priests of all denominations as infectious and deadly baccilli. I have no special affection for the ghostly gentlemen although I am too genuine a humanitarian to suffer the cruelty to this species of humans to be practised in my sight. I should, moreover, insist that these picturesque, pathetic relics of dead epochs should be preserved in the interests of anthropological research. I regard them, in any case, as practically harmless although there are people enough to exaggerate the whole clan's importance in life.

RATIONALISM.

The early enthusiasm of the nineteenth century has long been exausted since the development of the capitalist industrial civilisation, a civilisation that would appear to have undermined the basis of any real or desirable civilisation, till it, too, is crumbling under the weight and violence of its organised will. The Rationalist hunting superstition and its priests and parasites is like an unromantic Don Quixote unless he were also a "petit-bourgeois" confusionist, a conscious schemer who employs crude camouflage to cheat the masses of their promised land. The so-called primary sense is an ancient principle of human behaviour and is aesthetically presented by the classic philosophers who were beyond all idols, beyond the marketplace and the money-lender's booth: and the propagandist rationalism passed away with the great Voltaire and the grandiloquent Zola. The old padres have died in their sins and their descendants are atheistic and glib with the rhetoric of the social system under which we are living.

PROPHETS OF REASON.

The Rationalist "cliches" leave me cold because they do not even touch the fringe of real life. The ecclesiastical parasites are quite out of fashion and the professional classes, doctors, lawyers and politicians, the so-called "intelligentsia", have replaced them—a soulless bourgeois padredom based on the institution of wealth and property. I have seen fine men and women and children dying the slow, cruel death of hunger and disease in the faith of a better world and a kinder God than they could imagine in the anarchical strife of their poor lives. I have tasted, not imaginatively but physically, the suffering of disease because I could not imagine some poor, honest soul dying for want of a dose of quinine, not to hint at the costly lancet of our leading surgeons..... Why denounce the old padres when they at least created the hope of salvation—in the other world: consolation enough for the poor and the lost? The only rationalists I know of are the Communists: they are at least intelligible, logical realists of life. They alone are the prophets of pure Reason in relation to the actualities of life.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Extraordinary Bunkum.

A story of Non-Co-operation days, based on the Prince of Wales and Mahatma Gandhi surprising each other in the room of an Indian Member of the Government, may well appeal to one's sense of the dramatic. But the fiction, to say nothing of the most moving scene in it, is too fantastic to be palmed off as fact by a man like Mr. George Slocombe. Pandit Jawaharlal was not exaggerating when he expressed his surprise that Mr. Slocombe "should write the most extraordinary bunkum that has been my misfortune to see in recent times." Mr. Slocombe does not belong to the tribe of "popular scribes," in the worst sense of the term "popular". He enjoys a reputation of being a "responsible journalist" with an international status. For him to write the most fanciful nonsense—even though the "story" was intended for the typically "popular" Beaverbrooke Press is an amazing fall. The least that he should do is to apologise to Mahatma Gandhi.

Russia And Disarmament.

There appears in "Headway" an instructive article on the armed forces of Russia. It is a dispassionate and impartial analysis of the Russian military position with special reference to its reaction on the coming Disarmament Conference. And because the analysis is impartial—indeed it errs rather on the side of prejudice against Russia—its conclusions are all the more significant. The land force is not larger proportionately than those of many of her neighbours. There is no navy worth the name. Nor can her air force be considered as a definite danger. All this shows that she is not, as she has not formerly been, averse to making International Disarmament a success. That she must do every thing to avoid war or war preparations is conclusively proved by the writer's effective reminder that "all her energies are devoted at present to the completion of her Five-Year Plan of industrial development. An external war would shatter the Plan irreparably." Russia will help the Disarmament Conference in February in the interests of her very existence. And should the Conference fail—we have doubts about any substantial success—the responsibility will be on others.

Fundamental Rights.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics, Bombay, has just published a pamphlet examining critically the economic ideas contained in the Congress resolution on the Fundamental Rights of the people. In accepting generally the right to property, says Prof. Vakil, "the Congress programme does not differ materially from the policy of most modern countries which, though based on capitalistic form of organisation, do attempt in various ways to remove the anomalies of undue concentration of wealth with the few on the one hand, and general poverty among the many on the other." The Professor is sometimes hypercritical, as when he understands too literally the clause about protection of indigenous cloth and the "policy of exclusion of foreign cloth" and easily enough reduces it to an absurdity and asks: "Shall we ask all persons (foreigners or Indians) to forfeit their foreign clothes on landing in India at the ports? And shall we insist on all foreigners who reside in India to wear Indian cloth?" He also disapproves of the clause which lays down that the salary of a servant of the State should not ordinarily exceed Rs. 500 per month" and predicts that "either of two consequences must follow: "the class of people joining the public services will only be those of mediocre capacity, with the exception of those few who do so out of love for the work or certain important positions in the Public Services will be monopolised by those who have other sources of income." It is not possible to discuss here the various criticisms of the author, but we expect they will serve a useful purpose in stimulating critical thought on the subject among the public.

Tatas And Indianisation.

The management of the Tata Steel Works at Jamshedpur is reported to have found it necessary, in view of the present trade depression, to hasten Indianisation wherever possible and that as a result 24 covenanted men are being sent "Home". It is certainly better late than never and a virtue of necessity is none the less a virtue. The Tatas have too long made a fetish of European and American efficiency at the expense of genuine Indian talent, and we congratulate them on their new policy. They will soon discover, if they have not already discovered, that much of the reputation the non-Indian heads of departments won for efficiency was due to the unrecognised worth and work of Indian assistants. There is no job under the sun for which enough competent Indians cannot be found or trained.

Zinovieff Letter Produced In Roy Case

—:o:—

APPEAL TO REMOVE HIM TO MEERUT JAIL TO SEE ACCUSED REJECTED

EX-DIRECTOR OF INTELLEGENCE BUREAU IN WITNESS-BOX

Deputy Commissioner Pettigara Says He Arrested Roy In Bombay

CAWNPORE, August 31.

Mr. M.N. Roy's case was taken up at 11-30 a.m. by the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Lewis Lloyd. Mr. Asaf Ali, Barrister-at-Law, of Delhi, assisted by a few local Advocates, appeared for the accused. The accused was provided with sitting accommodation and writing material to enable him to take notes.

The first prosecution witness proved the sanction granted under the signature of Mr. Emerson, Home Member, by the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India.

Witness said, that sanction (Exhibit 2) was granted on 24th August, 1931, and complaint dated 27th August, 1931. Witness stated that the contents of complaint (Exhibit 21) was based, to the best of his knowledge and belief to information received from various files and records. At this stage, Mr. Asaf Ali requested the Court to grant free copies of the deposition and documents filed in the Court and said, it will involve extra expense.

Mr. Asaf Ali filed a formal application.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESS.

Mr. Asaf Ali cross-examined the witness at length, particularly, in regard to the persons involved in 1924 trial, whether they were State-prisoners. Witness replied he had no personal knowledge of the 1924 case. Witness stated he had sent the Government printed records and said, he did not know if these persons were State prinsoners under Regulation Third of 1890. He stated that Mr. Roy's name was included in the original complaint.

He was then cross-examined in regard to the contents of the sanction (Ex. 2) and complaint (Ex. 21) to which witness replied that he had no personal knowledge, but on information received from official records, the witness remarked that the complaint in 1924 case was in confidential file of the Government of India, and in the same, as the present complaint.

MR. PETTIGARA IN WITNESS-BOX.

The next witness examined was Khan Bahadur Cowasji Pestonjee Petigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Intelligence Branch, Bombay. Witness deposed that he arrested Mr. M.N. Roy in Dr. A.G. Pandit's flat in Byculla Bombay. Warrant (Ex. 22) dated 16th May 1924 of arrest was effected early in the morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. This warrant, witness said, was sent to him by the Director of Intelligence Bureau, Government of India on 11th July, 1931 and received by him on 14th July 1931. He effected the arrest on 21st July, 1931.

Mr. Asaf Ali did not cross-examine the witness.

Next witness was Sir Cecil Kaye, retired Lt.-Col. Indian Army, who was the Director of Central Criminal Intelligence Bureau, Government of India in 1921 to October 1924 when he went on leave. He framed Ex. A complaint filed on 1st March, 1924 in 1924 case. It bore his signature. He said, he filed it under the orders of the Home Member, Mr. James Crerar, now Sir James Crerar (Ex. A). He said this order instructing him to file the complaint he identified his signature. He said, he was examined in 1924 case for the prosecution. He received information regarding the subject of 1924 complaint in 1921.

ORDERS TO INTERCEPT LETTERS.

He gave instructions to various Provincial Intelligence Bureaux to intercept letters of the various persons and also under the Sea Customs Act, to intercept literature and publication brought to India from abroad. He then identified Exhibits 1, 2 and 3, which, he said he filed in 1924. They were intercepted under the India Sea Customs Act by the Bombay Port Office and sent to him. Exhibit No. 4 is a weekly paper called "Vanguard." It was produced in 1924 case.

ROY'S LETTER TO DANGE.

He, likewise, proved a number of documents which were exhibited. All of these letters were intercepted. He said, Ex. 5 is a type-written letter from Moscow. It bears M.N. Roy's signature at the bottom and is addressed to Dange. The post mark is of 1922, 8th November, that appears in a cover bearing postal seal of Amsterdam. He said, generally he opened all the letters intercepted by the Bombay Post Office as they were sent to him unopened.

REFRESHING WITNESS' MEMORY.

Here, the prosecution wanted to refresh the memory of the witness by reading to him relevant portions of his previous statement. The defence counsel objected. After certain arguments, the Court ordered that relevant portions of the previous statement might be read over.

Witness referred to Ex. 7 letter addressed to Dange. Witness stated that he could not say which document was found in which cover, but he can make a general statement and not a specific statement unless there were certain marks.

DOCUMENTS IN USMANI'S POSSESSION.

He proved having filed Ex. 9 in the 1924 case, (a copy of "Advance Guard" and Ex. 9, a copy of the programme for the Indian National Congress.) He proved Ex. 10, a letter addressed to Usmani bearing Roy's signature at the bottom and ginal and hand-writing, both in covers in which a large number of letters and documents were arrested in Cawnpore.

ROY APPLIES FOR BEING TAKEN TO MEERUT.

Immediately, after the Court resumed sitting after lunch, Mr. Asaf Ali put in an application praying that the accused Roy be taken in custody to Meerut Jail, as soon as possible, so that he might consult those who were alleged to be conspirators along with him and thereby prevent his defence from being hampered. After lengthy arguments, the matter was postponed for future consideration.

SIR C. KAYE'S EXAMINATION RESUMED.

The examination-in-chief of Sir Cecil Kaye was resumed.

Question: Will you give a general statement regarding facts in this case?

Answer: In March 1924, I gave evidence regarding the existence of what was considered to be a conspiracy for the overthrow of the sovereignty of the King of Great Britain, Emperor of India, against a number of persons, four of whom were present in the Court, namely: Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani and Nelin Gupta. The case against Singarve Chettiar was dropped on account of his illness and his inability to come to Cawnpore. One person passing as M. N. Roy was included but was not before the Court.

A NUMBER OF INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

I put in a large number of documents including printed matter and type-written matter, original and hand-written, both in English and Bengali, photographs of letters and documents and covers in whirh a large number of letter and doruments were received. Some of these were intercepted under a Section of the Customs Act and had been forwarded by postal authorities of Bombay to me unopened. Covers of such documents were opened by me personally. Some other documents were intercepted by the Provincial Police forwarded by them to me after they had themselves opened the covers and inspected them. A certain number of the letters were found on the person of Usmani, when he was arrested in Cawnpore."

A GENERAL RECOLLECTION.

Q: "Do you remember the details of these documents?"

A: "Amongst those documents there are some which bear marks made by myself and some which contain some special phrases which I definitely remember and I am in those cases able to declare as to their identity definitely. Of most of the other documents, I have merely a general recollection.

"In regard to documents in Bengali, I cannot definitely declare as to their identity as I do not know the language. As regards several letters, which came direct from the post office, covers were opened by me and the contents inspected at a long distance of time. Shown any particular envelope and documents I am unable to say any particular documents were found in any particular cover or any particular cover contained any particular contents."

Q: "Do you remember having given all details in your deposition in 1924?"

A: "I remember having given all details regarding all documents produced in 1924."

At this stage the witness was shown his original statement in 1924 Bolshevik Conspiracy Case, and admitted the statement was correct.

BREEZE IN COURT.

There was some heated discussion between Mr. Asaf Ali and the Public Prosecutor on the law on the subject.

Witness read his statement recorded on 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 April and 3rd May in the Sessions Court and admitted having made that statement marked Exhibit 23 and 24.

LETTER TO ZINOVIEFF.

Then witness was shown various exhibits pertaining to be the letters issued under the name of Roy to Dange, late Mr. C.R. Das, Jamal Ahmed, Jewanlal Kapur and others. Some copies of "Van guard, "Advance Guard," Memoranda issued to the Working Class Party in India, a manifesto regarding the Conference of Workers signed by Kelorrow, as well as the resolutions expressing lack of confidence in Abani Mukerjee, letters addressed to Zinovieff.

Various photographs were also put in by the prosecution and proved by this witness.

The Court rose for the day.

The examination is to continue to-morrow.

Another application for seeking facilities in interviews, writing letters to newspapers, in short asking for the same privileges as are given to the Meerut Conspiracy Case accused, was put in by Mr. Roy.—A.P.

C. P. LAND REVENUE POLICY

Council's Concern

CENSURE MOTION ON EXCISE MINISTER

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Aug. 31.

Five non-official resolutions were disposed off to-day by C. P. Council.

Mr. Chunnoo (Nerbudda Division) moved a resolution recommending the appointment of an Enquiry Committee to investigate the methods followed by Government officials in recovering Government dues in Jubbulpore District.

Pandit Kashiprasad Pande of Jubbulpore made a vigorous attack on Government's policy and described in detail the plight of agriculturists.

GOVERNMENT SYMPATHY.

Mr. Gowan, Revenue Member, explained that Government were quite prepared to investigate all credible and genuine cases placed before them and on this assurance the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Y. M. Shareef's resolution recommending the appointment of Sanskrit and Persian professors in Morris College and Mr. Kolhe's resolution about the restoration of 20 per cent cut in the grant to local bodies were carried.

MORE SYMPATHY.

Mrs. Tambe withdrew her resolution for the grant to Seva Sadan on an assurance from Government that they were dealing with the case sympathetically.

Rao Bahadur Naidu's resolution demanding adequate representation of various communities in Government services was the occasion for lively discussion of Government's policy about the recruitment.

Several members complained of the preponderance of certain communities in services and the urgent need for adequate representation of various communities in all departments.

Messrs. Gowan and Rao made speeches explaining Government's policy of recruitment, the latter remarking that the present policy was transitory and bound to be modified in the new constitution.

Mr. Naidu's resolution was carried and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Bhatia Sports Competitions

The Secretary of the Bhatia Sports Committee, writes:—

"Under the auspices of the Bhatia Volunteer Corps the Bhatia Sports Committee has organized an extensive programme of sports competitions.

The competitions are open to Bhatia youths, of both sexes. The terms and the date of the competition will be announced shortly. From the 15th September 1931 the entry-forms would be available at Bhatia Mitra Mandal, Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Bhatia Bal Rakhsak Vidyalaya, Manordas Street, Fort; Odhavji, Keshavji C/o. Mulji Jetha Market, Govind Chowk, Shaik Memon Street; Messrs. M. J. Vora & Co., Chemists, 423, Kalbadevi Road, A. I. S. A. "Khadi Bhandar", 396 Kalbadevi Road.

SWEEPER KILLED.

Sequel To A Brawl.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 31.

A brawl occurred at one in the morning of 30th inst. between the Battery rank and line sweepers. One sweeper was killed and two injured. One of the British rank is injured. The Superintendent of Police is investigating.—A. P.

MR. MEHER ALI VISITS RAE BARELI.

Presides Over Kisan Conference.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAI BAREILI, Aug. 26.

Mr. Meher Ali of Bombay visited Rae Bareili on 19th inst. and stayed here till the 21st. In company with Pandit Mata Prasad Misra, the leader of the Kisans of Rae Bareili, he visited the village Surajkunda, on the 20th and met the Kisans of the village, who have gone on an agricultural strike on account of exhorbitant rent. He photographed the strikers and hundreds of acres of land, which are lying fallow.

On the 21st he presided over the Kisan Conference of the tenants of Tikari, Tiloi and Shahmau estates. An Agricultural Union for each of these estates was formed at the end of the Conference. About 6,000 Kisans participated.

PROMISE TO REDUCE RENT.

The Sub-Divisional officer of Rae Bareli visited Suraj-kunda on the 25th inst. It is said that he has promised the strikers to reduce the rent by 37-1/2 p.c. The Agricultural Union of the estate is considering the offer. The Kisan-Sangh of Rae Bareli, with Pt. Rama Autar Shukla as its secretary, has taken up a few states for organisation. They are doing their work earnestly and are preparing the balance-sheet of Kisans in order to find out the proper rent. The result of the survey is expected to be put before the public.

FAMILIES LEFT UNSHELTERED

It is reported that in village Uttarpara in Mahrajganj Tahsil seven families out of nine have left their houses, and are living unsheltered in a "usar" outside the village. It is due to the excesses of the local zamindars.

As the Kisans of Rae Bareili have generally refused to work without payment in the Zamindar's fields, the landlords are generally stopping their cattle from grazing on village commons. This is creating a little agitation. Reports have been received from Harni, a village in Rahwan Estate of ill-treatment of the Kisans by the estate-holders. The excesses still continue throughout the district.

DEATH OF PHILANTHROPIST

Brisk Canvassing For Ensuing Municipal Election

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 28.

Sjt. Rajbahadur Bhargava, a well-known pleader and a prominent worker, breathed his last on the 27th instant due to heart failure. He was of a philanthropic and social disposition. Sjt. Vishnudayal, his only son, was the first to go to jail last year among the five Congress leaders. The funeral procession was attended by many respectable persons.

BRISK CANVASSING.

September 14 is the date fixed for the election of the local municipality. There are in all 23 seats and 22 wards. The board appointed by the Town Congress Committee has set up 18 candidates. The total number of candidates is 70. Two candidates have been returned unopposed from two wards while in others keen contest is expected. And brisk canvassing is going on. It is hoped that the Congress will have a majority in the new committee.

WATER SCARCITY.

The scarcity of water continues to be felt inspite of heavy rain during the last two weeks. The municipality is seriously thinking of sinking new wells and re-opening the filled ones. Myers pumps have to be installed in important localities. The municipality, therefore, it is understood, has applied to the local Government for a grant or a loan of rupees one lakh. The new scheme of water works is to be expedited and efforts are being made to collect three lakhs of rupees.

CHOLERA ON THE WANE.

Cholera, it appears, is now on the wane, as the deaths in the last week are definitely on the decease. It is hoped that the disease will totally subside in a short time.

Brisk preparations for flag salutation ceremony are made by the district organisations of the Mahakosal P.C.C. It is reported that the local Congress Committee is awaiting the services of two elephants for the pompous display of the ceremony on that day.

DISEASE & STARVATION IN BENGAL

Counsel's Tribute To Roy's Greatness

HIS "PASSION FOR WELFARE OF INDIA"

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Three specific instances of breach of the Delhi Pact on the part of the Government have been reported from the Goalundo Sub-Division (East Bengal). It is stated that guns belonging to the Head Master of Baliakandi High School and other respectable persons which were seized during the Civil Disobedience movement have not yet been returned. It is alleged that the owners are now being pressed to execute bonds pledging themselves against joining any anti-Government movement in future.

The second case is that of a teacher of a Government-aided school whose services were dispensed with for joining the Civil Disobedience movement and who has not been as yet re-instated in spite of his application to that effect a few months ago. While the third case is that the properties and articles which were seized by the police from the Goalundo Civil Disobedience Camp have not yet been returned. It has been learnt on inquiry that there is no trace of those properties.

TRIBUTE TO M. N. ROY.

Interviewed by a press representative Mr. I. B. Sen, counsel of Mr. M. N. Roy, who passed seven hours with Mr. Roy in jail a few days ago, paid a high tribute to his "never-failing cheerfulness, utter indifference to personal comfort, passion for the welfare of the Indian nation and irrepressible optimism". Mr. Roy, said Mr. Sen, thought that the coarse food he received in jail was "too small a matter to fuss about" though an improvement in the food supply could be effected without much difficulty. Mr. Roy has been put in a jail the Superintendent of which is Lt.-Col. O'neill, who was in charge of the Meerut Conspiracy Case prisoners two ycars and a half ago and who has since become "more surly than before."

WAGE-CUT AND STRIKE.

On Monday last the workers of Dunbar Cotton Mills at Shamnagar near Calcutta declared strike as a result of wage-cut. When the next day Sjt. R. Mukerjee of the Bengal Textile Workers' Union went to talk over the matter with the workers at Shamnagar, he was served with a notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting him to enter the area for two months. The situation is tense.

The loss of 12 human lives has been reported from Serajgunj (North Bengal). It is said that the unfortunate people were, with many others, going home from a market in three country-boats which capsized as the result of a strong wind. Their fellow-passengers were saved by Maulvi Serajul Haq, Secretary, and some member of a Youth Association Relief Committee, by means of their relief boats.

EPIDEMIC AND STARVATION.

While the relief societies are busy collecting funds and administering help to the afflicted people, the situation of the flood-stricken areas has not made any improvement. Distressing news received from various places relate the same story of the very sad plight of the sufferers. It is true that the flood has subsided almost everywhere. But it has caused damage to the crops and vegetables to such an enormous extent that they are not of the least use to the needy people. And to add to their sufferings, Influenza has already broken out in an epidemic form in Chandpur Sub-Division (East Bengal). It is reported that in Matlab quarter one man in four does not get even one meal in two days. Pinch of hunger has driven a large number of village women and children to migrate to the town where they are seen begging from door to door.

KATHIAWAD KHOJA CONFERENCE

Repudiates Authority Of Communal Councils

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 31.

The All-Kathiawar Khoja Youth Conference was held on the 29th and 30th instant in spite of the opposition of the Ismailia Councils, patronized by the Aga Khan. Amongst those who attended were the seven ex-communicated persons from Karachi and one ex-communicated from Bombay.

The Subject Committee passed thirteen resolutions. The principal resolutions were:—(1) Ismailia Councils to be considered "illegal" as they are not representative of the community; (2) Not to pay any communal charges at the time of marriage ceremony, etc.; (3) Appointment of a Working Committee to frame the constitution.

The resolutions were accepted by the open Conference.

Fergusson College Shooting Case

PRINCIPAL'S EVIDENCE

Why Visit Of Governor Was Kept Secret

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 31.

The trial of Vasudeo B. Gogate who is alleged to have made an attempt on the life of the Acting Governor of Bombay by firing two shots on 22nd July last commenced before Mr. Wadia, Sessions Judge, Poona, to-day at 11-30 a.m. The Court was well-guarded by armed police. A large crowd was seen standing in the opposite verandah of the Court. No one except the Press and the members of the Bar and some Police officials were allowed in the room, where the trial began.

Mr. Jehangir, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case and the accused was defended by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Brahme, Bhadbhade and Pathak, also helped Mr. Bhopatkar.

The accused looked pale and wore a khadi coat and a blanket folding cap.

Three witnesses were examined to-day, important of them being the Principal and Mr. Pinto and Prof. Trivedi.

Messrs. Shaikh, Rajmohamed, Jadhav, Bhave and Patwardhan were the members of the jury.

The charge sheet was read out and the accused was asked whether he pleaded guilty. He pleaded not guilty and asked that he should be tried.

Mr. Jehangir Pestonji said the accused is charged under Section 19E and 19F of Arms Act and Section 327 of attempting to murder. He then traced the history of the whole case and made the jury acquainted with facts. He further added that 19 witnesses were examined in the Lower Court, out of which 8 were from the Fergusson College and the remainder Pancha and Police officials.

The first witness to be examined was Sub-Inspector Patil who related how the accused was brought to him.

NEVER KNEW.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Bhopatker, witness stated that he was not acquainted with the accused before the accused was brought to him. Witness knew nothing about the Fergusson College incident till he was brought to Faraskhana and told by Mr. Kulkarni Sub-Inspector. Witness never noted what was told. He examined the place of the incident on July 22 at about 1-30 p.m.

Mr. Mills, Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Kothiwalla were there, also some officials of the College were there. Witness never took the statement of the Principal and other Professors. Witness had conversation with the Police officials at Fergusson College.

AN OBJECTION.

When Principal Mahajani was called to give evidence and as he was about to enter Mr. Bhopatkar raised objection by presenting an application which demanded that the statement should be given to the accused. Here he said that Mr. Kothawalla should be first examined.

The Public Prosecutor objected and then the Principal was examined.

NEWS KEPT SECRET.

Principal Mahajani was requested to give evidence in Marathi so that the accused may follow properly. Witness related all what he had related in the Lower Court.

On being cross-examined witness stated that notice about the informal visit of the Governor to the College was not put up on the College notice board. The staff members only knew about it. The U. T. C. Sergeant knew about the visit on the morning of July 22. Witness knew that Inspector Mills' motor car was to be placed opposite his bungalow. Witness had correspondence with the Private Secretary and verbal talk with D. S. P. about police bundobust. Outside the College there was police arrangement.

WHAT HAPPENED.

All classes were engaged according to time tables. Witness took the Governor round the College classes, as arranged in the programme. U. T. C. armoury is at the College, in a small room. Witness showed it to H. E. When H. E., witness and the party came to the Library it was about 11-50 a.m. Mr. Parkhe Assistant Librarian and the peon might have been behind witness, when they went to the reading room. Witness did not see them. The party was three steps inside the reading room. From the door the distance to the wall from where party stood might be 50 feet. Witness could not imagine.

STOOD AGHAST.

Witness made an attempt to remember the names of the students who were sitting on the same desk, on which accused was sitting, but it was in vain. When the shots were heard, students stood aghast. Witness asked them to sit. There might be three students then sitting besides Gogate, who fired the shot. Witness could not say when he overpowered the accused. They rush forward. His attention was concentrated on the safety of H. E. only.

All the details witness did not remember. Witness had seen the Governor overpowering the accused. He was at the top. One pistol was lying on the ground. When A. D. C. rushed forward with a drawn sword towards H. E., witness could not say whether the pistol was trampled and moved to a distance by any one.

WITNESS' KNOWLEDGE.

The students did not rush for help. They were startled. The second pistol was found in the pocket of the accused. Witness imagined that it was taken from the pocket, while the accused was on the ground. Witness saw one pistol being unloaded by A. D. C. He could not say about the other three rounds. Witness is a Lt. in U. T. C. He has knowledge about service revolver. The revolver might be of five chambers. Both pistols were taken away by A. D. C.

When accused was taken away to be handed over to the Police, those students who were in the reading room were at their desks. H. E. informed witness that he was not hurt.

Witness said he did not know whom Assistant Librarian and peon handed over the accused when he was taken away. H. E. was shown the reading room and then the party came down where H. E. was garlanded. When H. E. came out of the library some of those students who had no periods were in the garden quadrangle.

Witness could not say whether the other articles were taken out from the accused's pocket along with the pistol.

The A. D. C. was then examined by the Public Prosecutor and the Court rose for the day at 5-30 p.m.

DR. CHITNIS AND THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time ago you published the news that Dr. G. Y. Chitnis was dismissed by the Bombay Prarthana Samaj following his arrest in Bombay. The news now comes that young members of the Samaj have sent in a requisition to the executive calling upon them to convene a meeting of the general body to consider the action taken against Dr. Chitnis in the name of the Samaj.

Days are past when the Samaj could rehabilitate its repotation on the sweet memories of Ranade. By sacrificing Dr. Chitnis, who has some ability and intellect and a feeling for service and sacrifice for the sake of the toiling masses, the Bombay Prarthana Samaj has proved to the world that it is not the progressive body that one expected it to be. In these days when authority of every description which staunts the growth of progressive ideas and progressive reform, is being challenged everywhere, the young men of the Samaj should still try to retrieve the mistaken action of the Samaj.

—Yours, etc.,

N. B. KUDALKAR.

Bandra, Aug. 24.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Building Better Brains

How Pelmanism is Helping Thousands of People to Success.

THOUSANDS of people in every Business, Profession, and Trade are increasing their Efficiency by means of Pelmanism.

Pelmanism builds better brains. It vanishes Timidity. It drives away Depression. It eliminates harmful, morbid, and "defeatist" thoughts. It cures that "forgetting habit." And on the other hand it increases your Mental Energy. It strengthens your Will-Power. It gives you Courage, Initiative, Forcefulness, Determination and Self-Confidence. It enables you to take an Optimistic outlook on life. It makes your mind keen, alert, thoughtful and self-reliant.

Sir John Foster Fraser.

As Sir John Foster Fraser writes:—Pelmanism quickens Perception; it stimulates the Imagination; it develops Concentration. It will not make the dunderhead into a statesman, but will and does provide a plan whereby we can make the best of our qualities.

A Business Man writes:—"It is with feelings of great pleasure I am writing to inform you that I have been promoted to the position of General Manager. When I took up the Pelman Course, I knew I had the abilities to succeed, but truly you showed me how."

A Clerk writes:—"Six months after studying your course, my salary was doubled. I realise more and more that there is a harvest to be reaped through Pelmanism."

A Professor (I.E.S.) writes:—"I find your course most refreshing and I intend to go through slowly and surely."

A Pleader reports: "It has opened a new vision of life before me and has taught me how to observe things and how to state details."

A Mechanical Engineer says:—"I have just been put in a superior position over others, who are all senior to me. I have to thank Pelmanism and you for this."

An Administrator says: "I feel a different man with a large hope in life—in fact a feeling of certainty that I am tracking the right path to my particular aim."

A Solicitor reports that he has increased in self-confidence, alertness and self-control. He has also gained stronger powers of perception and concentration.

A Shop Manager writes: "This Course has been a great benefit to me. To have a happier and brighter prospect is something to be thankful for indeed."

A Draughtsman writes: "I have improved in memory and observation, both professionally and generally. I have a more optimistic view on life. I have greater confidence in myself and stronger Will-Power."

A Business Man writes: "I have no fears now: they have all disappeared. My rather timid disposition has become a resolved, determined disposition. My capacity for work is far greater than that of a year ago."

Yet, Pelmanism—despite its wonderful results on the human mind—is quite simple and easy to follow. It is also exceedingly interesting. The Course is fully explained in a book entitled "The Efficient Mind." A copy of this book will be sent to you, gratis and post-free to-day, on application to the Pelman Institute, Indian Headquarters, Delhi 25.

POST THIS COUPON TO-DAY.

The Secretary,
THE PELMAN INSTITUTE,
Indian Headquarters,
Delhi, 35.

Sir,—Please send me, gratis and post-free, a copy of "THE EFFICIENT MIND" with full particulars and enrolment forms showing how I can enrol for the course on the most convenient terms.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

OCCUPATION.....

All correspondence is confidential.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Following steadier advices from New York, our market opened at Rs. 158/- for Broach A.-M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 158/12 on buying Bazar operators. There was market absence of selling and prices remained steady at Rs. 158/8 with a limited turnover of business. Liverpool opened quiet at a rise of 1 point and our market ruled easy with increased selling. Later on there was persistent selling by local operators on easier Liverpool cables and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 155/12.
Oomra R-J. 135/12.
Bengal D-J. 120/4

COTTON OPTIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The Double Options Premium on Broach A-M. 1931 delivery is Rs. 27/8. Either "Call" or "Put" can be bought and sold at about Rs. 14.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales

	29-8-31	This year.
Khandeish ...		324,940
Central India ...		339,182
Barsi and Nagar ...		169,202
Hyderabad-Gaorani ...		35,728
Berar	326	592,854
Central Provinces	105	373,926
Total Oomras	431	1,885,832
Dholera	58	281,614
N.-W. Provinces ...		93,552
Rajputana ...		53,316
Sind-Punjab	117	124,112
Broach ...		303,695
Coompta & Dharwar	1,505	98,274
Westerns-Northerns	82	49,129
Cocoanada ...		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	52	42,670
Persian ...		1,433
American ...		140,296
Egyptian and African	28	328,420
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...		702
Total	2,273	3,403,074

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 27th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	29-8-31	This year.
Europe	329	599,019
Japan & China	800	1,383,489
Coast Ports ...		26,593
Up-country by Rail ...		222,653
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		24,264
Total	1,129	2,756,018

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 27th August		33,99,464
Same time last year		34,72,456
Exports from 1st Sept. to 27th Aug.	1930/31	1929/30
United Kingdom	82,741	87,255
Continent	5,13,716	3,48,297
China	4,65,873	4,55,558
Japan	14,17,616	11,33,627
Coast Ports	26,593	25,384
U. S. A.	2,562	37,299
Total	25,09,101	25,87,420
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 27th Aug. 1931		2,22,653
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 27th Aug. 1931		3,42,514
Same period last year		3,57,629
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 27th Aug. 1931		5,70,486
Same time last year		7,04,010

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 19th Aug.	10,32,467
Total for the corresponding period last season	9,98,265
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 19th Aug.	10,20,756
Total for the corresponding period last season	10,73,523

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Bengal Superfine	136
Bengal Fine	129
Bengal F.G.	124
Sindh-Punjab Fine	129
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	124
Wardha-Hight Fine	150
Nagpur Savner Fine	150
Yeotmal Fine	143
Arvi Fine	143
Amraoti Fine	141
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	141
Mulkapur Fine	138
Khandesh Fine	138
Muthia F.G.	133
Naded/Purna F.G.C.S.	128
Jalna/Saili F.G.G.S.	141
Parbhani F.G.C.S.	145
Burwah Sanavad Fine	143
Ujjain-Shujaulpur Fine	143
Broach Fine	155
Broach F.G.	148
Cambodia	230/25
Miraj/Sangli	180/85
Compta Good	190/95
Jinja	250/55
Busoga	255/60

FLAG-SALUTATION AT RATLAM

School For Untouchables?

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATLAM, Aug. 31.

Ratlam Rastriya Sangh performed the flag salutation ceremony yesterday evening. Sjt. Sanehiji presided. A mass meeting of lady workers from different states joined the function.

Arrangements are in progress for the reception of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. It is understood that he will open a school for 'Untouchables'.

Flag-Salutation At Nagpur.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Aug. 31.

All-India Flag Day was celebrated here, yesterday at Chitnis Park, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. The new tri-colour flag was hoisted by Mr. Abhyankar and Congress Volunteer Corps saluted it. Messrs. Abhyankar and Poonamchand Ranka addressed the large gathering that had assembled.

National Flag Salutation At Malkapur

(From a Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR, Aug. 30.

To-day All-India Flag day was celebrated here with due solemnity. Early in the morning a procession was taken out of the new National Flag. After going throughout the town, New National Flag was hoisted and saluted punctually at 7 a.m. in Municipal Committee's compound amidst loud cries of "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara."

GREAT DISTRESS IN FLOOD-STRICKEN AREAS OF BENGAL

B. S. Tran Samity Appeals For Funds.

The Secretary of the Bangiya Sankat Tran Samity has issued the following appeal from Calcutta:—

The country is responding to the appeal of the Bangiya Sankat Tran Samity. The thousand or fifteen hundred rupees that are coming daily are the aggregate of small collections. Besides, money orders and insurances coming from the mofussil, contributions are also coming from Calcutta. The Fishermans Samity, Mahila Samity, Natya Samaj, Seva Sangha, Hotel and Mess Committees, Vivekananda and Ramkrishna Samitis, Saraswat Sammilani, Institutes, Associations and Clubs, Social Service League, Bar Library, Officers from Merchant offices, Railway offices and Government offices, Nari Samitis, School boys, College boys and Professors are contributing but some by several instalments. To give a list of the contributors in the newspapers is impossible as it would require a good deal of space. So I take this opportunity to convey my gratitude to all contributors. I hope those who are helping will continue to do so for a long time. Money and clothes are being sent away to affected area as quickly as can be managed.

Our representative from Porjana reports that relief work is arranged in about 20 villages and it will be extended to others. He states that on actualy tackling the situation he finds that the actual distress is much greater than he estimated and would have to be carried on for many months and considerable sums of money would be required even to enable the afflicted to live on doles. Those who have something to give will kindly give and continue to give, as their daily portion, something to the Sankat Tran Samity and save the helpless men and women.

MUSLIM NATIONALIST PARTY FORMED AT JALGAON

(From Our Corresoondent.)

JALGAON, Aug. 31.

A Muslim Nationalist Party was formed here by Mr. M. H. Sharff of Bombay on 30th inst. Seth Abdul Rashid was elected President, and Mir Akberali, Secretary. The number of members is twenty including the Working Committee members and office-bearers.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug. 31.

M. G. Bengal U.P. Sup. 139, Fine 135 F.G. 131, Good 127.

M.G. Rajputana Sup. 138, Fine 134, F.G. 130, Good 126.

M.G. Panjab Sup. 137, Fine 133, F.G. 129, Good 125.

M.G. Oomra No. 3 Sup. 147, Fine 143, F.G. 139.

M.G. Oomra No. 1 Sup. 159, Fine 155, F.G. 151.

M.G. Oomra No. 2 Sup. 153, Fine 149, F.G. 145.

M.G. Broach No. 2 Sup. 155, Fine 151, F.G. 147, Good 143.

M.G. Surat Sup. 210, Fine 206, F.G. 202, Good 198.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIANS OVERSEAS

BRAZIL—THE LAND OF PROMISE

Information Bureau Opened In Bombay

Mr. Chandra L. Singh, Organising Secretary of the Indo-South-American Travellers' Aid Society, 189-91 Hornby Road, Bombay sends the following:

From my various travels and sojourns in the Americas, Continental Europe, England and India, I am convinced that no other country in the world offer Indians greater opportunities than Brazil.

This country of immeasurable agricultural and mineral wealth is void of any race or colour prejudice. It is a land that welcomes the honest, rich or poor man with the pioneer's spirit. In the eyes of the government, all are equal—equal status, rights and privileges Non-citizens can become citizens after residing in the country three years.

In 1929, after having various encouraging interviews with prominent public men of India and also very favourable public response from articles appearing on several papers throughout the country, on the possibilities of emigrating to Brazil, I returned to Brazil with the intention of founding a nucleus for Indian immigrants by securing a tract of land of about 25,000 acres. I visited many Brazilian States but chose and negotiated with the States of Parana and Espirito Santo. The negotiations ended subject to the support of the Indian Government or a strong and reliable organization. Hence the Indo-South American Travellers' Aid Society, whose aims and objects are:

OBJECTS OF THE BUREAU.

A. To establish a central office in Rio de Janeiro under the jurisdiction of a commissioner whose duty shall be:

1. To facilitate the landing and movement of Indians in Brazil, securing lodging, boarding and other conveniences for new arrivals.
2. To maintain an employment bureau and to issue periodical reports on the prospects of employment, trade, commerce and other opportunities for Indians.
3. To open and maintain branches in centres, distant from Rio de Janeiro, where there are Indian settlers.
4. To assist in every possible way the business men who are or may establish themselves in Brazil.

B. To get tracts of land and subdivide them into lots for agriculturists.

C. To protect, safeguard, guide, and maintain the interests, rights, and privileges of Indians in any part of that continent, particularly Brazil.

D. To create a spirit of friendliness between the peopits of South America and India.

E. To ascertain the condition of Indian settlers in South America and to work for the removal of their grievances, if any.

F. To publish and stock for distribution or sale, leaflets, pamphlets and books dealing with immigration in South America and allied subjects.

G. Generally to work for the attainment of all cognate objects not specially included in the previous clauses.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person having attained the age of eighteen (18) is eligible to become a member of this Society.

Persons contributing a sum of at least Rs. 100 by a single donation are eligible to be life members.

Persons contributing any amount not as members are to be called Donors.

Membership (Ordinary) fee is Rs. 2 per annum.

Another part of our programme is the establishing of twenty (20) business houses in the cities of Brazil; for that people are wanted, who are able, willing and ready to invest in their own business, according to suggestions on the specific requirements of the various localities. Persons interested should give in full detail their position and qualification. The investors will handle their own money.

A booklet dealing with all phases of life in Brazil will be given free to people joining before October 1st, 1931.

Owing to world trade depression, the Brazilian Government has temporarily stopped, except for standing arrangements, the entrance of immigrants. Early next year, the doors will be open again, meanwhile we must oragnize ourselves so that we will be in a strong position and also be ready to move within short notice. Hence the necessity for immediate establishment of the Brazil office and commissioner.

A number of prominent public people of all India reputation have agreed to work on the managing committee.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

—:o:—

The Right Hon. Sir Dinshaw and Lady Mulla and Miss Mulla lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

FORCED LABOUR IN STATES.

Peasants' Properties Attached.

A TRAGIC STORY FROM BALASINOR

The Secretary Thasara Taluka Committee, Dakore writes:—

A reliable report has been received here that ten Mohomedan cultivators of the Balasinor State are deprived of all their moveable property for the alleged offence of disobeying an order of the State to do forced labour. The cultivators seem to have refused to obey this order in view of the State circular to its officers in last May. The circular says: 'It is undesirable to exact any labour from cultivators in monsoon season hence nobody should forcibly take from them the services of their carts in that season."

In spite of this order on the 22nd inst. at 2 a.m. at night, when it was raining the State Officials required these ten cultivators to take away cement bags and kerosene tins to Virpur 12 miles off from Balasinor by a "Kacha" road. On refusing to abide by this order, the cultivators were taken to the police lockup, and detained there for a day. By the evening they were each fined Rs. 51 for disobeying the so-called order and were subsequently released.

On the following day the cultivators refused to pay the unjust fine and went to Godhra to report the matter to the Political Agent of the Rewa Kantha Agency. The Political Agent who had formerly persuaded the Nawab to issue the above quoted circular and had accordingly informed Mr. Amratlal Thakkar of the Servants of India Society that such forcible labour would not be exacted any more in the rainy season, refused to intervene and the cultivators returned to their homes disappointed after wandering in constant rains for three days.

In the meantime the State attached all the moveable property of the cultivators to realise the fine and also sealed their houses. So their families are to day without any provision for food and lodging. The cultivators approached some members of the adjoining Congress Committee for help. The President of the Kapadvanj Congress Committee wired to the Dewan of the State for personal interview with a view to ascertain the true facts of the trouble, but he was not allowed to enter State territory and was summarily ordered to go away. The cultivators are helpless. They do not know what to do. For resisting to act according to the explicit instructions of the State they have been deprived of all their belongings and reduced to beggary.

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI

(Continued From Page 6).

is my fervent prayer to God", he told the Textile Labour Union of Ahmedabad. "that He may never separate me from you, and that I may lay down my life in the service of the poor."

Love is thus the simple secret of existence: it is the certain pathway to Truth. "To see the all-pervading spirit of Truth face to face one must be able to love the meanest of creation as oneself."

THE UNIVERSAL SOUL.

"Patriotism", said Nurse Edith Cavell on the eve of her execution, "is not enough." Mahatma Gandhi's patriotism is not antagonistic to his universalism, but is a part of it. He is a fervent patriot. He knows and loves his country as no other living man. He has suffered for her: he would die for her. But for the Mahatma also, "patriotism is not enough." "My patriotism", he has declared again and again, "is not an exclusive thing. It is all—embracing and I should reject that patriotism which sought to mount upon the distress or the exploitation of other nationalities. The conception of my patriotism is nothing if it is not always in every case without exception consistent with the broadest good of humanity at large." He has no desire to isolate India from the rest of the world. "Interdependence is and ought to be as much the ideal of man as self-sufficiency." In fact once India gains her freedom he looks forward to a period of the happiest co-operation and fellowship with other nation. "My goal is friendship with the world." "We shall live for world-brotherhood and die for world-brotherhood."

INDIA'S MISSION, WHEN FREE.

A free India will have a mission to the whole of mankind. "My mission is not merely brotherhood of Indian humanity. My mission is not merely freedom of India, though to-day it undoubtedly engrosses practically the whole of my life and the whole of my time. But through realisation of freedom for India, I hope to realise and carry on the mission of the brotherhood of man." "Our nationalism can be no peril to other nations, inasmuch as we will exploit none just as we will allow none to exploit us. Through Swaraj we would serve the whole world."

As with Christ, it is the Mahatma's joy, "not to —be ministered unto,———but to minister," and it is his chief desire to enlarge the capacity of his heart till he can serve all humanity. "We must widen the circle of our love till it embraces the whole village, the village in its turn must take into its fold the district, the district the province, and so on till the scope of our love becomes co-terminous with the world."

It has been pointed out that the theoretical ideal of the Vedantin—to be one with all that lives—has become a practical reality in the Mahatma. "My religion and my patriotism derived from my religion embrace all life. I want to realise brotherhood or identity not merely with the beings called human, but I want to realise identity with all life, even with such beings as crawl on earth." What to the metaphysician is a triumph of intellectual subtlety is to Mahatma Gandhi a supreme adventure of the heart and mind. His love is a reasoned love, it is no sentiment or emotion, it is the fruit of hard thinking, it is in fact a part of Truth. Hence there are no perils to his universalism it is as strong as Truth itself. Mahatma Gandhi is universal because he has put his selfhood to death: from the funeral-pyre of individualism there rises the triumph of universal love.

RAJKOT REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

AND WHAT THEY DO THERE.

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Aug. 29.

Despite the reduction in the number of liquor houses to 6 and the fall in liquor revenues from Rs. 30,000 to 6,000 from 1924 to 1929, the reason why the State cannot afford to go dry, is evidenced by the way the revenue member replied.

To a question put by a member in the present session of the Representative Assembly, if the State can close the liquor traffic totally, the Member-in-charge replied that the State would rather mind the supply of liquor—a daily necessity—to drunkards than forego such revenues.

To another question by another member, if it is a fact that a certain official has another part-time business, the Member-in-charge, in order to silence the member, sharply retorted that it is as true as the Hon. member deals in woman traffic. This is a sad reflection on the representative character of such institutions. Instances are not wanting to prove the truth of this statement.

PATHE CINEMA DAILY at 6-30 & 10.

SOMETHING NEW
SCREEN SNAPSHOTS
(TAKEN IN HOLLYWOOD)
AND
KRAZY KAT
Drawn by the same Artist as and successor to
MICKEY MOUSE.
ADVANCE BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co. Ltd
Note—COMMENCING SEPT. 5th THERE WILL BE 3 SHOWS DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

PATHE CINEMA
NEXT SATURDAY
KAY JOHNSON—REGINALD DENNY
LILIAN ROTH—ROLAND YOUNG
IN
MADAM SATAN
It's Daring! It's Hilarious! It's Magnificent In Thrills And Heart-Throbs!
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE

MARVELLOUS PREDICTIONS

1 Year Life reading monthly details Rs. 2. Weekly details 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra questions As. 4. V. P. As. 4, send copy of horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR D.A. Sc.
GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM,
TIRUTTANI (Madras Presidency).

The Children!

Parents cannot evade responsibility.

If you are parent and your child is peevish, listless or unhappy, do not blame the child, but think whether you have not done or omitted to do something to prevent that state of things.

Children should be merry and happy even in cities and still more so in the country. Your children are loved and tended, well fed and properly clothed, if they are miserable and moping, there is a cause. Have you seen that their blood is kept pure?

A course of Iron Jelloids No. 1 for children, may make for your children as it has for others all the difference between bounding health and drooping sickliness.

IRON is an essential constituent of good red blood, and Iron Jelloids will ensure the assimilation of the life giving iron into the blood speedily, effectively and permanently.

IRON Jelloid are scientifically manufactured, free from all animal contamination, and from first to last are entirely untouched by hand.

On sale everywhere, 14 days' trial 8a. 1. Full size bottle (40 days' supply) Rs. 2-12.

THE CONGRESS BULLETIN

—:o:—

WHERE'S 'THE RAISON D' ETRE' OF ITS REVIVAL ?

(BY "C. J.")

The B. P. C. C. deliberations in revival of the defunct *Congress Bulletin* produce the impression of the Coroner's Court proceedings. The usual corpse, mangled and futile with the strange and terrible futility of death, may well be substituted by some invisible, elusive ghost. The *post mortem* examiners actually wanted the ghost to be empirically produced from the morgue, dissected with all the unctiousness and holy ritual of the butcher-surgeon's knife and a clear verdi recorded.

GHOSTLY SURGERY.

In which laudable object they failed. You cannot dissect a ghost any more than you can produce the Fourth Dimension in physics. One has to accept the ghost as one has to accept the metaphysical abstractions with a sense of imagination. There is positively no sense in 'reviving' (what an amazing impertinence!) the *Congress Bulletin* after its entire *raison d'etre* disappeared and, even if it were revived with the voting of funds and oratorical performances of the B. P. C. C. members, it is extremely doubtful whether it could ever approach its old level. We never accepted the *Bulletin* in the old days as a medium of advertisement of the Congress organisation and its work in this city. The Congress should cease to be respectable if it employed the services of *impressarios* and loud-speakers; if it, in other words, took to advertizing itself in the vulgar way: it would amount to an intellectual insult—the worst to tolerate.

AN EPITAPH.

The Bulletin became what it was not only because it had the flavour of a bootleg beaverage but because it responded to the emotive appeal to the popular mind, a mind, although much held in unspeakable contempt by misunderstood highbrows and damnable, perverse reactionaries, has at its core certain healthy and right instincts. The small, clyclostyled single sheet that was sold by the smart youngsters of the Seva Dal in the Bombay streets was each a masterpiece in stylic beauty and power: it had reached the highest perfection in the spoken and written Word which will always remain a thing of the past: the close-set words spoke the language of martyrdom heroic and highly emotional. That mood has passed away. Speech would be undignified; it would jar, to-day, when we prefer silence. Who cares for the insipid kind of propaganda?

BON VOYAGE—MAHATMAJI

—:o:—

Impressions Of A Memorable Saturday Morning.

(BY "RADHA.")

After hearing Mahatmaji at Azad Maidan, on Saturday morning, I proceeded slowly to wend my way to Ballard Pier.

What a memorable and exhiraling scene—a stream of people continuously flowing towards the mole station, numbering in their thousands, musically talking, a good many shouting the one slogan of India, the variegated colours of the sarees of the ladies set off on a pure background of spotless white, emphasised here and there by the sombre black of the Parsis; lorry-loads full of khadi clad volunteers vociferously raising "jai's" the "victroia" horses laughing at their mechanical brethren the high powered motor cars that far-famed for their wonderful speed were yet unable to proceed even at a snail's pace. Flags of the nation of various sizes waving proudly and catching the eye of the people from Corner to Corner.

In such manner did this human stream reach the Pier. Approaching the Gates, one saw regulation of traffic in efficient manner by the volunteers along the approaches to the mole. The crowds were huge and unimaginable on ordinary occasions. The four and five storied buildings all along the roads had schools of human crows craning their necks. Passing on one gets into the main hall. Khoja gentlemen, Bora gentlemen, Parsees, tall men short ones, fat ones, khadi clad daughters of Inde, organge clad Seva Dal women volunteers, Sevikas, many with bouquets of flowers of different colours, pure white khadi garlands, all these stretched in one steady solid hall of humanity from the hall to the steamer and on all the decks. Patiently elbowing my way I found myself at last on board.

THE MAHATMA'S QUARTERS.

Running down a couple of decks I scanned Mahatmaji' bare, as yet unoccupied routine cabin. It was the ordinary small sized second class cabin. One of the lower berths was pointed out to me as that intended for the great man. I congratulated the steward on his unique luck on having Mahatmaji to look after for 15 days. That Goan gentleman replied that he was from to-day the happiest man. He was convinced "That from that day it would be a question of all luck to him ever after."

Regaining the deck there was a cry of "jais". Mrs. Naidu had come! Clad in white-bordered handspun with her usual beaming smile, after passing the battery of cameras she got aboard.

MAHATMAJI'S ARRIVAL.

A roar, a huge, human-throated roar, a combined concentrated out-burst informed us all of Gandhiji's arrival.

Suddenly there burst out tumultuous cheers, a vigorous rushing to and from clapping of thousands of hands: Mahatmaji is seen, Vallabhbhai on his right and a police officer on his left he slowly moves up and mounts the gangway. All the decks rush towards one direction, his cabin.

After some time Mahatmaji came out and stood on the verandah of the aft deck.

That toothless smile that had gone round the world! That frail five-foot human frame that had made a mighty Power tremble. That man was there! I heard some Britishers say to their friends. "Have a look at Gandi." That "Gandi" who was cartooned as a gander but turned out to be a giant!

On this sacred pilgrimage of yours, Gandhiji, the World is with you! Exery heart throb of every true-born Indian, sends out its quota of goodwill and sympathy to help you in your task! ...

"Bon voyage!—God be with you" is the prayer of 300 millions to-day to him who represents them, solely, singly, confidently and assured of complete repose in God, and the Justice of their cause.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

—:o:—

Better Political Feeling .....

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report to-day:—

The markets have displayed an improved tone throughout the week, but there are not yet present any great signs of confidence in values. The steadiness is probably due more to absence of sellers than to keenness of buyers. That the crop this year is a late one was demonstrated with the publication of the second Ginners, Report on Monday when it was announced that ginnings prior to 16th August totalled only 90,000 bales as against 573,000 bales at the same date a year ago. The smallness of this year's figure also to some extent is due to the poor price which does not encourage the farmer to hurry forward his cotton to the market.

The weekly weather report which was published on Wednesday was the poorest we have had this season. Many parts of the Belt have experienced unwanted rains which have delayed picking. There is a tendency to reduce crop estimates slightly but the prospective supply is so large a million bales more or less cannot make very much difference to the position so long as there is no improvement in trade conditions. In many quarters it is hoped the recent changes in the British Government may help matters as it would appear the new Cabinet mean to balance their Budget in the proper way that is by reducing expenses rather than by increasing taxation which being so heavy is acting as a distinct hindrance to trade recovery.

This week there has been less talk about the suggestion to destroy part of this year's crop. Before the season is over the weather and the boll-weevil may do this, but the only beneficit solution of the problem would be to get more cotton into consumption. Sooner or later the low price level must lead to an increase of spindle activity.

In Bombay we have had another week of quiet and uninteresting markets. Fluctuations have been very small and on balance prices are about Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 higher. With Indian cotton ruling relatively dear as compared with other growths, there has been practically no export enquiry Local Mills also continue their hand to mouth policy, and from what we here about the cloth market any great improvement is unlikely in the near future.

During the week further unwanted rains have fallen in many of the Oomra districts. The present condition of the crop is somewhat unsatisfactory, but even now a good spell of sunny weather would do much to restore the condition of the crop.

The fact that Mr. Gandhi and other Congress representatives have decided to attend the Round Table Conference should cause a better political feeling in the country, and add a little confidence which is much needed.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE & YOUTH LEAGUE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Principal Mahajani's statement published a couple of days ago in the press about the expulsion of three Youth Leaguers from the Fergusson College claims to set out the "real position." I am sorry, however, that he has kept back the "real position" fro m the public. How Principal Mahajani lot rid of those unfortunate students, whether by merely expelling them or by asking for an assurance which they could not conscientiously give, is really beside the point. Those who know anything of how such things are bureaucratically managed need not be told how the authorities of the College must have gone about the business in order to secure the result they were bent upon—viz. getting rid of these students. The real point, in my opinion, is when it was that Principal Mahajani realised the need of some such action in the case of these students? Was it after the recent outrage on Sir Ernest Hotson or before it? His statement, it will be seen, contains no information on this point. This goes to confirm the general impression that these students were victimised because Principal Mahajani and his colleagues wanted to assure the Government—whether such assurance was asked for from them we do not know—that they were taking action which was intended to re-establish discipline among the students of the College. As I need not point out, the most objectionable feature of his action is that he has punished three innocent students, who, even he will be the first to admit,—had nothing whatever to do with the events in the Wadya Library in the College. We do not know authoritatively whether in the action he took he was backed by the Governing Body of the College. But Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the local Youth League, is responsible for the statement that the Principal acted in this case with the approval of the Governing Body. This Body, it may not be known, consists of Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C., Principal V. K. Rajwade, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the Responsivist leader and Sirdar G. K. Kale, a retired District Judge. It is a wonder to me how a body which consists of such men noted for their commonsense and impartiality should be so far lost to all sense of justice as to sanction the virtual expulsion of these students. It is a still greater wonder how a veteran politician like Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the disciple of the late Mr. Tilak who was among the founders of the College, could be a party to such gross injustice to these three young men. How did it not occur to him and to his other colleagues on the Governing Body that to behave in the way the Principal is stated to have done with their approval towards these students is nothing short of playing with their lives! I do hope better counsels will even yet prevail and the aggrieved students reinstated in the College. The Principal would certainly have been within his rights if at the time of admitting them into his college he had asked for the assurance he now does. They would then either have given the assurance about refraining from active part in politics or they would have entered the college with open eyes. But to proceed to ask for it in the middle of the term is to strand them for the whole year and to proclaim oneself as heartlessly callous and indifferent to the well-being of one's own students.—Yours, etc.,

A CHAMPION OF JUSTICE.

Poona, Aug. 28.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

AJMERE, Aug. 28.

A well-attended meeting of the Railwaymen (line staff) presided by Mr. Shamsh-ul-Ghani Khan, B.L.T., was held yesterday. Mr. Munshi Ram Sharma laid stress on the unity and spirit of goodwill and co-operation between the labourers, and explained at length the necessity of forming a Railwaymen's Union.

It was unanimously resolved to form a trade union in the interest of all Railwaymen which shall hereafter be called the "B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union."

An executive committee of eleven members (mostly the employees of B & C grades was then formed) Mr. Shamshul Ghani Khan was elected as President and Mr. Munshi Ram Sharma as the General Secretary of the Union.

A constitution committee of four members was also formed.

'BON' VOYAGE TO MAHATMA.

Ahmedabad Municipality's Message

SETTLEMENT OF CENSUS DISPUTE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 28.

The Municipal meeting held today passed the following two important resolutions. The first resolution moved by Mr. Chimanlal Broker runs as follows "That the Ahmedabad Municipality respectfully offers on behalf of the citizens of Ahmedabad their homage to Mahatma Gandhi, on the eve of his departure as the sole and true representative of India's millions and wishes him 'bon voyage' and God speed. It begs to convey to him that the citizens of Ahmedabad will always loyally strive to put forth their best efforts for the realization of the great goal which the Indian Nation is determined to reach under his leadership and guidance. That this meeting further authorises the President to forward the above resolution to Mahatmaji by wire.

DISPUTE REGARDING CENSUS EXPENSES

The second important resolution was with regard to the Collector's letter asking the Municipality to revise its formal resolution and sanction Rs. 8,778 for census expenses.

Discussing the Collector's letter, the Board passed the following resolution after long discussion, by 39 against 7.

"This Board has considered the letter from the Collector to the President and is of opinion that it should not be made responsible for the expenses of ineffective census taken against the resolution of the Board dated 13-12-30 arrived at in pursuance of the popular will. The Board is further of opinion that in view of the settlement arrived at between the Government and the Congress, it would be wrong to insult the Board in respect of an Act done during the Civil Disobedience movement in compliance with the popular will which the Board must respect.

In order however to avoid any misunderstanding and risk of being open to the charge of the breach of settlement, the Board authorises the President to tender the amount claimed by the Government in respect of the Census expenses provided, however, that the Board reserves the right of referring, the matter to the Congress for such action, as it might think fit to take.

In virtue of the settlement, grand preparations are made for hoisting national flags on Sunday.

PULGAON STRIKE CALLED OFF

Settlement Between Union And Management

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR MAHAL, August 29.

It is understood that agreement between the Pulgaon Textile Union and the Management of the Mills has been arrived at. All strikers are reinstated and the strike has been called off.

KABUL TO BOMBAY IN FORD CA..

Trip Increases Indo-Afghan Trade Relation

After attending the Afghanistan National Holiday celebration at the invitation of the Afgan Government, Mr. M. G. Dover, Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Company of India, Limited, completed his good-will tour from Kabul to Bombay in a Ford or Sedan. Mr. Dover arrived in Bombay on Friday aternoon.

There is nothing unusual about long-distance touring in Ford cars, for such trips are being made every day.

This trip was important because it has increased trade relations between India and Afghanistan. An exchange of correspondence was caused by Mr. Dover between officials of the Government of Afghanistan and their Consul in Bombay on this tour.

Fined For Assault

A complaint, lodged before Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, by Vargese of Cochin against Mrs. Duarte, Miss Duarte, Master Duartes and two other relatives of theirs, on the charge of assaulting the complainant on his way to his place of business came for hearing on Friday. The Court acquitted the two ladies. Four of the accused who are school going boys were also discharged on their expressing regret while Lional D'Silva was find Rs. 2 to be put into the charity box.

MUSLIM LADY'S CLAIM

Share In Deceased Sister's Estate

CASE DISMISSED WITH COSTS

Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment on Friday in the case in which Hurjehan Begum claimed her share in the estate of her deceased sister Zulaikhabai from Nawab Maulvi Syed Mohmed Razvi, a wealthy Mahomedan residing at Bellasis Road. Hurjehan Begum alleged that the Nawab married Zulaikhabai in January 1924. Prior to the marriage, the Nawab promised to pay Zulaikhabai Rs. 100,000 by way of dower and at the time of marriage paid her Rs. 10,000. Zulaikhabai died in Jubbulpore in October 1924 and after her death Huzra Begum, mother of Zulaikhabai called upon the Nawab to deliver to her the title deeds, ornaments and Rs. 90,000 being the balance of Rs. 100,000 promised by the Nawab to Zulaikhabai. The Nawab denied the allegations and stated that he was the husband of Zulaikhabai by "Khawas" since 1917. That he never paid nor promised to pay Rs. 100,000 and that the suit was false and malicious.

His Lordship in course of his lengthy judgment characterised witnesses for the plaintiff as untrue and dismissed the case with costs. His Lordship stated that there was no evidence to show that Zulaikhabai left any property. The defendant Nawab was a much married man, having divorced three wives and having many mistresses and Zulaikhabai being young and good looking, he took her but his lordship found that the "Mehernama" was not genuine and that the plaintiff did not call the Kazi to support the evidence regarding marriage. The "Mehernama" His Lordship said was carefully written without any mistake which he thought was copied from a draft. The document besides bore no date. The expert called by the plaintiff to prove genuineness of the signature of the Nawab, His Lordship, thought was an ignormous, who had no knowledge of the subject he was called upon to give evidence. While the Nawab though a much married man gave evidence in a straight forward and extremely patient manner. He made no pretence that he was not a much married man. Considering all circumstances, His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL FOR BENGAL RELIEF

Mahatmaji gave the following message to the public of Bombay from board s.s. "Rajputana":—

"I appeal to the generous public of Bombay to come to the rescue of the flooded Bengal. Donations may be sent to Dr. P. C. Ray, Calcutta.

The Student

The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork fires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

BAYER

NATIONAL

Insurance Company Limited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
Head Office.—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.
(THE LEADING COMPANY MANAGED BY INDIANS).
Estd. 1906.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT 1930.

New Business completed in 1930	Rs.	1,13,55,069
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	,,	11,51,813
Premium Income	,,	80,83,936
Interest income earned in 1930	,,	7,47,608
Total Assets Exceed	,,	1,60,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	,,	6,55,70,916

Low rates of premium. Liberal policy conditions.
All forms of Life Assurance business transacted.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO APPLY FOR AGENCY TERMS

Branch Office:—
Alice Bldg., HORNBY RD.,
Fort, Bombay.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.

National Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.

NATIONAL INSURANCE BLDG.,
Head Office:—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

FIRE,
MOTOR CAR,
MOTOR CYCLE
INSURANCES.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on application.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.

LIONEL BARNETT.

The World's most beautiful Child

was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling."
(Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

Give your child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Blocks for Sale

Many BLOCKS of PICTURES appearing in the Daily and Sunday Chronicle are FOR SALE at Two Annas and Nine Pies per Sq. inch inclusive of Postage.

Apply to the—

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

TEXTILE STRIKE BREWING IN NAGPUR

—:o:—

Manager's Challenge To Model Mill Workers

DEMAND FOR BOARD OF CONCILIATION

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement:—

Trouble seems to be brewing in the Model Mills at Nagpur. For the last few months, specially since May last the discontent that existed from before, among the workers of the Model Mills has assumed a more acute shape now. This state of things having been brought to my notice, I went to Nagpur in the middle of August to have first-hand information about their grievances. I had a conversation with some representatives of the Nagpur Textile Labour Union and also addressed a largely attended meeting of the Mill workers. The Union holds a unique position in the Labour movement there and it has a membership of about 4,000.

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

The following are mainly their grievances and these were put up before the Mill Management in December, 1929:—

1. Inadequate and unhealthy housing accommodations;
2. Rooms on the first floor of the workers' Chawls have no roof, causing danger to the tenants;
3. Dependants and relatives of workers are not allowed to stay in the Chawls;
4. Religious prayers, Bhajans, and songs are not allowed in the Chawls after 10 o'clock in the night;
5. Summary eviction of tenants from their rooms in the Chawls is effected without giving them any opportunity of putting up their case before the management;
6. Dependants and relatives of workers residing in the same Chawls do not get medical help from the Mills;
7. Insufficient arrangement of latrines incompatible with the number of people (about 3,000) residing in the Chawls.

DEMANDS FORMULATED.

After waiting for a long time, the workers formulated the following demands through the Union on the 1st May, 1931, and subsequent dates:—

1. No cut of any workers' bonus owing to his absence on the day of the arrest of Mr. Rulker, the President of the Union;
2. Reinstatement of Mr. Jagoba, a Vice-President of the Union, who was dismissed sometime ago, (as per contention of the Union) because of his being an active worker of the Union;
3. Condonation of the breach of service of those workers who had gone to jail in obedience to the Congress mandate in connection with the last Civil resistance movement;
4. Redress of the grievances submitted in December 1929;
5. Appointment of a Lady Doctor and a Nurse for women workers;
6. Establishment of a Co-operative Credit Society for the Model Mills to alleviate the distress of workers, caused by indebtedness and prevailing high rates of interest;
7. Appointment of a Conciliation Board consisting of equal number of representatives of the Union and the management as well and presided over by an independent Chairman for settling the dispute.

CHALLENGE TO WORKERS.

The grievances have been represented to the Management times without number and they appear to have been simply ignored. This kind of indifference on the part of the Management even in the matter of setting up a Conciliatory Machinery like the Conciliation Board applied for by the Union is responsible for the increasing discontent of the workers, which may lead to a strike at any moment. It is admitted on all hands that when all other means of negotiation, representation, etc., fail to move the employers to redress the legitimate grievances, the workers are compelled to resort to strike. I have no doubt about the genuiness of their grievances and reasonableness of their demands which the management could have met and thereby averter a strike. On the other hand, it is a matter of regret, the Managing Director of the Mill, in the course of his interview granted to a press representative has thrown an open challenge to the workers, maintaining that there would be no strike and at the same time, blaming the leadership of the Union which was, in his opinion, responsible for fomentation of a strike on false issues. This is not only regrettable but untenable.

The whole trade union movement and the general public would doubtless resent this attitude and support the most modest and reasonable demand for the appointment of a Conciliation Board. Even the shareholders of the Mills in their meeting supported this demand of the Textile Labour Union for the appointment of a Conciliation Board. The Union has, therefore, now taken the shelter of the Trade Disputes Act and according to its provisions, has asked the C. P. Government to set up a Conciliation Board.

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR CONDITIONS

Mr. Mukund Lal's Statement

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement:—

Recently I visited Jamshedpur to study labour conditions there. I was invited to an informal conference of a large number of members of the General Council of the Labour Association on Sunday the 16th August last. I had also the privilege of meeting a number of workmen and knowing some grievances in the matter of their service conditions.

REACTION AND DISORGANISATION.

I found the workmen in a state of confusion about the leadership and this state of things was created by the most unscrupulous tactics of a group of leaders. This wrecking tactics at one time went so far that even the genuine leadership of labour had to suffer a lot and had to face all sorts of vandaism played b such leaders and their hirelings in the course of normal activities of the Labour movement. This section of leadership coupled with the reactionary agency under the patronage of officialdom of the Company has brought in a hopeless division in the rank and file of the working class. And this has resulted in demoralisation and disorganisation. Since the Calcutta session of the All-India Trade Union Congress has, however, given a clear lead to the movement, the workers have determined to regain their forces and signs are not wanting in that direction. Now the executive head of the Labour Association should lose no time to take full advantage of the situation that is now before them and let the Association prove itself once more as the vanguard of the Jamshedpur Labour.

SCANDALOUS HOUSING.

Some workmen complained very seriously about the insufficient accommodation provided in the Type quarters at Bistupur to the R. N. Ramdas Batta's employees and whole family—small or big—is to live in one small room tenement without any small room tenement yard to any spare space or courtyard to move about. Even when a worker puts up at his own cost a 'tat' or a thatched shed in front of his room as a matter of temporary extension in the summer or rainy season, that is objected to by the authorities. And as a matter of fact, such shed is not only demolished by force under order of the Housing Department, but the worker concerned is often put under harassment and sometimes threatened with dismissal. The improvement needed in these quarters even according to the estimate of the Company does not cost more than a lac of rupees. But it is a pity that in spite of a decent profit of about one crore of rupees made by the Company according to its latest report, it is so indifferent in making this much needed minimum improvement for the poorly paid workers who by sweat of their brow contributed the above profit to the balance sheet.

GROWING DISCONTENT.

The workers further complained that inspite of the promise made by the Management of the Company to grant gratuity to workers the same has not yet been introduced. This assurance was given after the settlement of the last strike. This has caused a great disappointment in the minds of the workers, thus adding strength to the discontent that already prevails among them owing to various other grievances.

Formarly the children of the Company's employees used to get half-rupee studentship in the local schools but the said privilege has of late been stopped. The withdrawal of this privilege has put additional burden on the shoulders of the guardians of school-going boys, as there has been no proportionate increase in their wages. In a colony like Jamshedpur or any other industrial centre which is isolated from towns and cities, where no other facilities for education are available, it is quite just and proper for the Company to arrange for free education.

NAGPUR NEEDLE WORK ROOM.

—:o:—

Appeal For Help.

The Nagpur Needlework Room, has been temporarily shifted to St. Joseph's Convent, Nagpur, as the building in which it was located on the Kamptee Road was leaking badly during the rains.

The Institution does all sorts of tailoring work under good supervision, and is intended for the benefit of women and girls of all classes without distinction of caste, colour or creed.

This is the only Institution of its kind in the Civil Station, Nagpur and about 95 persons high and low have taken advantage of the Institution since the time it was started. The Society which opened the Institution has been commended by several Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur, as it works on non-sectarian lines.

The Needlework Room is under the patronage of Lady Butler and has been commended by the Local Government to all Departments of Government in order that all tailoring work may be sent to the Institution, so far as possible.

The Work Room, however, has no building of its own. It is understood that an announcement has just been made by the Roman Catholic Chaplain of Nagpur that the money collected last year (about Rs. 14,000) from Catholics and non-Catholics for a Retreat House at Nagpur will be returned to the donors next November as the scheme of building a Retreat House at Nagpur has fallen through.

An appeal is therefore made to the generous public to contribute a part of their donations towards the Building Fund of this Institution. Such Institutions tend to promote good feeling among all classes and we trust that our appeal will not go unheeded.

Contributions may kindly be sent to either of the following:—(1) Mrs. G. P. Burton, President, Ladies' Association, Hazaripahar, Nagpur; (2) Rev. Sister Joseph, St. Joseph's Convent, Nagpur; (3) Miss Queenie Fernandes, Teacher, St. Francis de Sales School, (Honorary Secretary, Needlework Room), Nagpur.

POONA WOMEN'S YARN FOR GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

YOUTH HELP MALWAN PEOPLE

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 29.

The new premises for Women's Spinning Association were occupied on the 18th August. It was decided to arrange lectures for women and explain to them the object of the spinning class and the present political situation. The lectures will be held on every Saturday.

In the first lecture the present political situation was explained and it was decided to donate one lakh yards of yarns on behalf of women to Mahatmaji on his birthday which falls on October 2nd. It was also decided that a woman should spin at least 2,000 yards and hand it over to the Committee.

Mr. Gore, the Secretary, and Mr. Joshi, a Working Committee member of the Poona Youth League, left for Malwan on the night of 26th instant by the Bangalore Mail. There they shall take the Flood Relief work. A group of Youth League members were present at the station to wish them good-bye. Within a couple of days other few members shall leave Poona for Malwan for the same purpose.

THE WORKERS OF INDIA

(Continued from page 4).

to justify the immediate adoption of such a course.

WHAT THE EAST LACKS.

The International Labour Conferences have been of great value in providing a meeting place for the nationals, representatives of governments, employers and workers of countries which are members of the League of Nations.

The International Labour Organisation of its constituent members. The poverty and illiteracy, however, of the industrial workers in the East is a tremendous bar, and an almost insuperable obstacle, to effective organisation. The important part played by trade union organisations in the West in securing the adoption of, and conformity with, international labour standards has no effective counterpart in the East, and I feel that it is incumbent upon the International Labour Office to consider what steps can properly be taken to promote the effective organisation of the workers.

AN ASIATIC CONFERENCE?

It is a matter for the serious consideration of the International Labour Office as to whether the circumstances of the case do not warrant the convening of an Advisory Asiatic Labour Conference. In my opinion, the time has arrived when it would serve a useful purpose to have a special conference in the East, representative of the Eastern countries. An examination and review of the operation, administration, and enforcement of labour and social legislation which has been enacted during the last decade could be included in the agenda.

The Report of the Commission reveals that the workers are often deprived of their statutory rights because no active steps are taken to see that they are informed on these matters. Consideration of this matter, and the steps necessary to make known to an illiterate labour force the rights and benefits conferred upon them by Statute, could also be dealt with at such a Conference. The Report of the Commission in this connection would, I believe, be of immense value to the International Labour Office.

There is need in India for a better-informed public opinion as to the work of the International Labour Organisation. Its publicity and propaganda organisation requires to be strengthened, and an Eastern Conference would serve the useful purpose of directing public attention to its work.

Hoover Plan Does Not Clear The Way.

(BY MAIL.)

JAPAN, July 28.

Although the outcome of President Hoover's debt proposals has somewhat caused an upward tendency in stock markets, the dark shadow of depression hanging upon business seems not yet removed.

According to the report given by Social Bureau of the Home Office the number of the unemployed during the month of March last is presumed to reach 396,828, showing an increase of 45,239 over the figure of March last year and of 9368 over that of February last. The details are as follows:

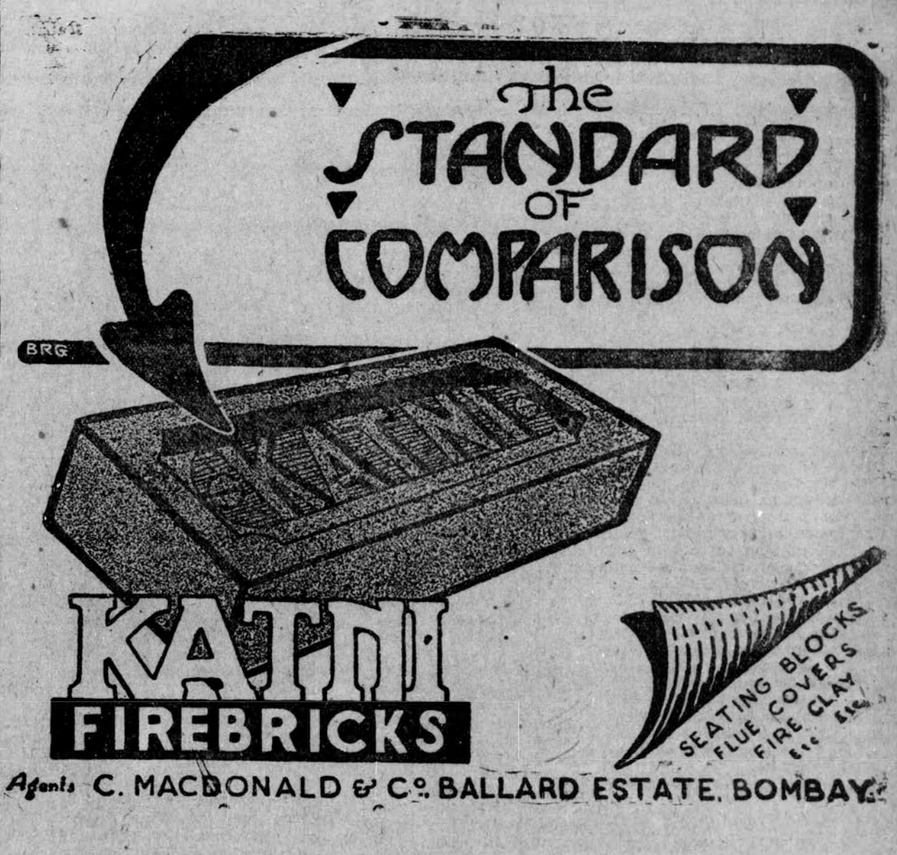
Salary men	65,467
Day-labourers	157,642
Others	173,519

As a result of official's salary cut of late, the price of necessities is reported the have fallen last month 1.4 per cent as compared with those in June last year. The living thus seems to have slightly become easier for the proletariat in towns.

But, the conditions of peasants in villages are still exceedingly miserable. They are complaining of the scarcity of their income owing to a remarkable fall in the price of their products.

Hereupon the Seiyukai Party, the Opposition, was reported to be making investigations into the important economic problems of the State, so that they may help farmers by preventing the import of agricultural products.

At this juncture the two proletarian parties the Rono and the Taishu, and a section of the Shakaiminshu, who had been said to be holding conferences repeatedly with a view to organizing a new powerful, political party by their merger at last came to realize their intention through a meeting held by 620 members from the three parties this month in Tokio.—(S. K.)



CONSTRUCTION IS INDIA'S GREATEST NEED

HELP TO BUILD UP THE INDIA OF TOMORROW,

BY INSISTING ON BUYING ONLY

THE BEST SWADESHI PRODUCTS

YOU WILL FIND INDIA'S FINEST PRODUCTS

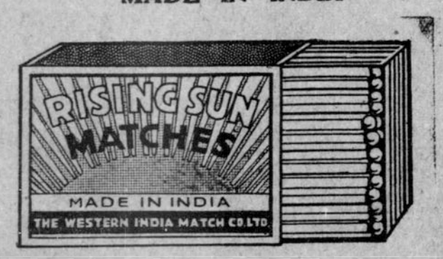
AT

BOMBAY'S CENTRAL STORE

FACING FLORA FOUNTAIN.

SWADESHI

MADE IN INDIA



THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO. LTD

P. O. Box 254 BOMBAY.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN SHOLAPUR

On The Track Of "Akalkot Journalist!

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 28.

To the great surprise of the Sholapur citizens on Sunday last at about 5 o'clock in the evening a number of Police-men raided the residence of one Mr. Nilkantha Pandharinath Rajopadhe, an employee of the Sholapur Municipality and carried on a very vigorous search. It is reported that nothing incriminating was found during the search. It is also reported that when this search was carried on, in addition to a local Police Sub-Inspector, one Sub-Inspector from Poona and another from Akalkot State were also present.

FRUITLESS HOUSE SEARCHES.

When Mr. Rajopadhe who was away from his house during the search period came on the spot police asked him it is stated whether he knew Gogte and whether he had visited him.

Immediately after the police raided the house of one Mr. Raghunath Dattopant Patki, formerly an employee of the Akalkot State and carried on search there also. Nothing was taken away from Mr. Patki's house but, it is understood, that Mr. Patki was asked whether one Mr. Awdhani now working in the Akalkot State Court as a clerk comes to see him at Sholapur?

THE SEARCH FOR AKALKOT CORRESPONDENT.

It is learnt that these Police raids and searches were in connection with the investigations believed to be going on for a long time past to find out the Akalkot correspondent or correspondents as the case may be who give news-reports to Sholapur newspapers particularly to "Kalpataru" and "Karmayogi".

It is also learnt that prior to the searches referred to above the residence of Mr. R. B. Awdhani editor of a hand-written monthly journal "Samartha" issued at Akalkot was also searched.

COME AND SEE THE FILM OF:— TO-DAY & THROUGHOUT THE WEEK AT 6-30 & 10 P M
MAHATMA GANDHI'S DEPARTURE FOR THE R. T. C. AT THE CAPITOL & RIALTO CINEMAS

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE NEXT BUREAU REPORT.

Buying Restricted On Expectations Of Increased Hedge Selling.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by excessive rains and covering by shorts. Prices fluctuated within a range of 16 points and closed at a net rise of 8 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 7.25c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 7 points to 6.92c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market ruled firm and prices advanced on general buying and end-of-month trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points to 3.89 and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the cotton market in the early part of the week active covering was in evidence owing to increased crop complaints from the South, the uncertainty regarding the outcome of various suggestions for helping prices and the continued absence of Southern hedging. The latter factor, which is attributed to the lateness of the crop, led to a scarcity of contracts.

Later in the week, the demand tapered off, the market showing an inclination to await developments. The opinion is generally expressed here that control of the acreage by legislative enactment, even if adopted by one or two States contingent upon action by others, will fail owing to insufficient support.

Crop complaints to hand have recently been more numerous, causing uncertainty with regard to the showing of the next Government Report.

Meanwhile, the bearish sentiment, due to expectations of increased hedging when the crop moves, is restricting buying; at the same time the low price is bringing in cautious buying on the scale down in prices.

The New York Cotton Exchange will be closed on Saturday, September 5th and Monday 7th September.

THE NEXT BUREAU REPORT.

The next Bureau report of the Washington Agricultural Department will be issued on Sept. 8. So far one private estimate is received in which Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co. put the yield at 15,512,000 Bales. Thus its looks as if the last Bureau report will be fully confirmed. The weather during the first half of August was favourable, but during the later half there are scattered complaints. However it will be interesting to study the details of the last Bureau report, which we reproduce from the M. G. Commercial dated Aug. 13:—

The report of the Washington Bureau of Agriculture issued on August 8 has completely altered the complexion of the cotton market. The element of surprise has now had its effect on prices, but the fundamental meaning of the figures transcends any temporary movement of values created by its sensational divergence from market anticipations. The details of production are given below:—

	1931 Estimate Aug. 1	1930 crop	1929 crop
Viagina	33	42	48
North Carolina	713	775	747
South Carolina	835	1001	830
Georgia	1109	1593	1343
Florida	37	50	29
Missouri	231	151	220
Tennessee	472	377	515
Alabama	1263	1473	1542
Mississippi	1771	1464	1916
Louisiana	866	715	869
Texas	5018	4038	3340
Oklahoma	1200	854	1143
Arkansas	1614	874	1435
New Mexico	86	99	90
Arizona	131	155	155
California	194	264	260
Other States	6	7	9
Total	15584	13932	14328

SURPRISING BY LARGE ESTIMATE

For the Bureau to have arrived at this surprisingly large estimate of production, exceeding those of private crop reporting bureau by 1,00,700 bales, indicates that it has taken into account other factors than the hum-drum correlation of the temperatures and rainfall of this growing season, and that (1) fertiliser sales and (2) boll weevil possibilities have played an unusual role in this year's production.

(1) It is understood that the Department of Agriculture has been so impressed by the increase in productoin of other crops than cotton, in a season following a drought year in fertilised areas, that it has made a special study of this contingency in regard to cotton. The absence of heavy washing rains a year ago may have left a substantial reserve of fertiliser in the soil, which to some extent has counterbalanced the reduced application this season. Though much stress has been laid on the 30 per cent reduction in fertiliser sales, the above figures show that in the eastern belt, where sales of fertiliser are important, the reduction in production from last season is not so great as had been expected. According to the Department of Agriculture the per cent reductions from full yield in 1929 and 1930 due to deficient moisture were—

	1929	1930.
Virginia	7	36
North Carolina	1	13
South Carolina	3	10
Georgia	4	12
Florida	0	5
Missouri	8	33
Tennessee	6	37
Alabama	6	22
Mississippi	3	31
Louisiana	8	31
Texas	16	28
Oklahoma	18	36
Arkansas	18	49
13 States' average	10.8	27.7

It is clear that the drought of last summer was serious that full consideration of this subject may have influenced the Department to assess some appreciable value on latent fertiliser.

(2) The weather this season and also that of a year ago has been peculiarly favourable in its influence on growth and weevil development this year. The severe drought of a year ago played havoc with weevil development. The per cent reductions from full yield due to boll weevil damage in 1929 and 1930 were, according to the Department of Agriculture—

	1929	1930
Virginia	4	3
North Carolina	21	17
South Carolina	18	13
Georgia	15	7
Florida	14	14
Missouri	0	0
Tennessee	2	1
Alabama	14	4
Mississippi	16	3
Louisiana	17	3
Texas	13	4
Oklahoma	11	3
Arkansas	6	2
13 States' average	13.3	5.0

It seems feasible to believe that less than usual numbers entered hibernation. But the mild winter meant a larger survival than usual of this diminished population. The extremely hot, dry weather which prevailed over the cotton belt in June and through to early July was disastrous to early generations of weevil, and probably this timely hot spell arrested the geometrical increase of weevil in the most important stage. This delay in propagation coming when it did, will materially diminish the numbers of weevil present at the critical stage of plant development.

INCREASE IN YIELD.

The yield per acre has jumped from 147.7 younds last season to 185.8 pounds this sean. Tis is a return to pre-war levels, when the average for 1909-13 was 182 pounds. This, of course, must mean a substantial reduction in the cost of growing. In fact, this crop promises to be of relatively low cost, in that expenditure on fertiliser, germicides and labour will all be on a much lower basis than in recent years.

The most difficult portion of the report to assess must have been that for the eastern-belt, for it is there that the intricate problem of weevil and fertiliser effects requires most delicate compilation. It seems that whatever doubt remains as to the ultimate result, the eastern belt will provide the solution.

GINNING OUTLOOK.

Though conditions on August 1 indicate a yield of 15,584,000 bales, it is not safe to assume that quantity will be ginned. Subsequent weather and price may seriously affect the ultimate outturn. A bad autumn may reduce the crop, but there is little possibility, in view of the record carry-over, that usual deterioration can affect the position very much. The most interesting problem will be abandonment, and this is bound up with price movement. The imminence of the hedging season, the impoverishment of holders of unhedged cotton yarn and cloth stocks will temporarily freeze up the trickle of existing demand, which only a very hot price will thaw. The assumption of a 15,584,000 bale crop and a farm product price-level of 70 during the current season make a seasonal average statistical spot price of 5.76 cents at New Orleans, or about 3-1/4d. in Liverpool. The normal swing, if the word normal can be used to-day, should make 2-1/4d. per pound a possibility, and new record low levels more than probable. This state of affairs spells ruin, and the very contingency of such appalling conditions, conditions which make the privations of last year's drough pale in the prospect of the coming winter, may be one of the forces which will rectify the price.

FEW REDEEMING FEATURES.

The Bureau report reveals a position with few redeeming features. The general fall in commodity prices has accounted for 38 per cent of the decline of cotton prices since last season and the balance is due to

(1) Inadequate acreage reduction.

(2) Good weather.

Though the cotton farmer is responsible for the acreage planted, the actions of the Federal Farm Board have stimulated cotton cultivation. The price-stabilisation policy was foredoomed at its inception, but the rapidity of its failure is amazing. The buying of cotton and futures during the last twenty months, the cornering operations in May and July last year, are policies which deserve strong condemnation.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York, October.—

Higest	7.22+16
Lowest	7.06—96
New York, December—	
Highest	7.45
(10-38 a.m.)—	
Lowest	7.29

(Opening)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Cold rains in Memphis Dist. (Tennesse), Arkansas and Oklahoma. Entire belt partly cloudy.

REUTER'S CABLE:

New York, Aug. 29.

New York market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by excessive rains and covering by shorts.

Private Crop Estimate: Clement Curtis & Co., estimate Condition 67.1 per cent. Crop 15,512,000 bales.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 4.10.

Broach A/M (expected Rs. 158|8|- equal to 3.59.

Difference 51 points equal to Rs. 22.

New York May (close) 7.87 equal to 3.93.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 158|8|- equal to 3.59.

Difference 34 points equal to Rs. 15.

Liverpool—New York.

(At Liverpool expected) Oct. 44, May 33. (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—American cables, cotton offerings smaller. Gold rains northeast Texas Oklahoma Alabama Arkansas.

New York.—Continued lack hedge selling. Trade buying more noticeable.

COLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

	Rs.	a.	p
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	5	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	6	0
Silver, Ready	43	6	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	7	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	43	9	6

STOCKS & SHARES

MILL SHARES LOOK UP

Good Undertone

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The share market was open today for two hours, during which period Mill shares improved on general buying and short covering. The improved demand was influenced by better tone in raw cotton market and some believed that shares have reached a fairly low level where speculative short sales are risky. The improvement in mill shares had a sympathetic effect on the miscellaneous shares. Bombay Burma shares advanced to Rs. 350/ on improved political situation in Burma. New India shares opened at Rs. 15/ and closed at Rs. 15/8 while Imperial Bank shares ruled quiet at Rs. 876/4. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 360/12 and advanced to Rs. 675/10, Century closed at Rs. 201/14 and New Great Mill shares advanced Rs. 10/ to Rs. 112/8. Fazal shares rose to Rs. 301/14 but closed at Rs. 300/4.

Government Securities ruled steady. 3-1/2 per cent. paper opened at Rs. 57/7/6 and after a small relapse, improved to Rs. 57/9/6. The improvement was due to expectations of higher sterling quotations and withdrawl of small floating stock from the market.

The undertone of the market is steady but manipulations in money market is impairing confidence. Important developments are eagerly awaited. In this connection the following extracts from Messrs. Batlivala and Karani's reporta dated Aug. 29 will be found interesting.

"The acceptance of lower tenders for Treasury Bills this week did not cause any surprise to the market in that it is now widely known that unless Government decide to pay higher rates on Treasury Bills the renewals of such Bills held at present on foreign account are impossible. The continuance of the 4-1/2 per cent. Bank Rate in London and the loss on forward exchange cannot make our Treasury Bills attractive for London Banks unless there is an yield of over 6-1/2 per cent on our Bills. The payment of the higher rate on Treasury Bills and the automatic contraction of currency following from heavy sales of Reverse Bills during the two previous weeks naturally raised apprehensions of a rise in the Bank Rate here It is most unusual in the monetary history of India that during the slackest part of the year not only the Bank Rate should be maintained at 7 per cent. but that there should be lively fears of a rise in the Bank Rate to 8 per cent. but so long as Government persist in their policy of maintaining the 18d. ratio at any cost such unusual phenomena may now be expected to occur every day.

Government have not yet announced their programme in regard to the maturity of 6 per cent. 1931 bonds which fall due for repayment on the 15th September. The Cash Balance of the Government with the Imperial Bank at present is about Rs. 20 crores, but the maturities of Treasury Bills during the coming weeks are heavy. This week Government obtained 5-1/4 crores on Treasury Bills against maturities of 7-1/4 crores. Unless, therefore, the Treasury renewals mount up Government will have to resort to borrowing as Ways and Means advances from the Imperial Bank. Fortunately the total amount of bonds maturing on the 15th September is only about 7-1/2 crores and from the present indications it appears Government will pay off these bonds on the due date"

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Bombay Dyeing 670,69,75
Century 193,202,201.
Colaba 80
Crescent 42.
Fazul 302,8
Indore 325
Nagpur 292,98.
New Great 105,112,
Pearl 163,71.
Simplex 57.
Swadeshi 231,39,34.
Burma 343,41,48.
Hydro 106.
Tram 99-6,100-10.
Deff. 290.
Ord. 17-12,18-10.
3 1/2 per cent 57-8,59-9-6.
1945-55 99-10.

MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

100 Ahm. Advtnce	256-4
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dycing	675-10
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	201-14
500 Central India P	403-12
100 Central India	298-12
100 Colaba	80
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	42-8
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	40
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-3
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-6
250 Fazulbhoy	308-12
100 Finlay	65-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	90
1000 Hindustan	1290
100 Indore-Malwa	325
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	7-8
100 Khatau	63
100 Kohinoor	105-10
250 Laxmi	680
100 Madhowji	12-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	92-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	112-8
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	92-8
250 Pearl	171-4
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-0
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1620
250 Simplex	47-8
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	234-6
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	19-6
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1265-0
1000 Western	657 8xd.

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	64-8
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	65-12
500 Imperial	376-4
500-125 Imperial Cont.	220-0
100-50 India	74-12
5 Union	3-0-0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	12-8
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	127-8
100 Katni 1st P.	104
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Def.	528-12xd.
100 Katni	139-6
10 Punjab P.	8-12
10 Punjab	6-7
100 Shahabad	147-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-8
200-100 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	4-12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	99-8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000 Andhra Valley	545
50 Bom. Tram. P.	60
50 Bom. Tram.	100-10
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	106-14
1000 Tata Power P.	1090
1000 Tata Power	371-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	722-8
100 Amritsar Pitti	101-8
100 Central Provinco	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	85
100 Guzrat	39-12
100 Mandra Bhon	50
500 Tapti Valley	567-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11
15) Tata Steel 1 P.	120
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	37
30 Tata Steel D.	290
75 Tata Steel	18-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	200
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	168-12
50 Bom. Telephone	38
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	348-12
50 Bom. Burma New	120
100 Ind. Bleaching	132-8
15 Scindia	5-12-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	57-9-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-10-0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

F. P. Bales.

Receipts to date 29-8-31, 1931-32 184000; 1930-31 684000.

Receipts Yesterday 29-8-31, 1931-32 14000; 1930-31 43000.

Exports to date 29-8-31, 1931-32 1161000; 1930-31 271000.

Stock at Ports 28-8-31, 1931-32 2761000; 1930-31 1831000.

Stock Interior Towns 28-8-31, 1931-32 731000; 1930-31 559000.

Stock Liverpool 28-8-31, 1931-32 896000; 1930-31 753000.

Visible Supply 28-8-31, 1931-32 4863000; 1930-31 3351000.

Quantity in Sight 28-8-31, 1931-32 273000; 1930-31 765000.

Quantity out of Sight 28-8-31, 1931-32 630000; 1930-31 594000.

Provincial Agents:— MESSRS. MAHASUKLAL, CHIMANLAL & CO., BOMBAY.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 31.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Oct. s. 3/10-1/8d.—1/2d.
Dec. s. 4/—1/2d.
Mar. s. 4/2-7/8d.—1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Sept. dol. 46-1/2—1/2
Dec. dol. 50/-1/8—3/4
March Dol. 53-1/2—7/8.

Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 2,725,000 Quarters.

LONDON LINSEED.

Oct. £8-2-6 Unchanged.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Oct. 11.25—11
Nov. 11.40—12
Market easy.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

Sept/Dec. sh. 14/6d. Up 1-1/2d.
Jan/April sh. 15/6d. Up 1-1/2d.
Market steady; inactive.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)

"Prices declined on bear pressure, liquidation and favourable European weather. Closed barely steady."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

	bales.
Bear	326
Central Provinces	105
Dhollera	53
Sind-Punjab	117
Compta-Dhanwar	1,595
Western-Northern	32
Tinnively and Cambodia	52
Egyptians	73
Cotton	2,273 bales.
Wheat	14,509
Linseed	235
Ginvellyseeds	571
Poppyseeds	18
Groundnuts	2,570
Castorseeds	934
Rice	10,555
Cottonseeds	805
Gram	32
Joowar	677 u
Bajree	1956
Coal	1,530 tons.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Celebes Maru	26th Aug.	4th Sept.
Shunko ,,	9th Sept.	22nd ,,
Argun ,,	24th ,,	7th Oct.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Ld.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 22150. 25473, Telegrams: "Shosen."

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

120 Sapurji Bharoocha Veraval 144.
49 Sapurji Bharoocha Mandal 144
100 Velkart Bros. Pandurna 143
135 Gokak Mill Nagar Old 125.
34 Oshman Suleman Amalner 134 1/4.
100 G G Kesha and Co., Dhamangaon 143 1/2.
100 G G Kesha and Co., Buranpur 141 1/2.
101 G G Kesha and Co., Senabad 144 1/4.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 31/13, Highest Rs. 32/8, Closing Rs. 32/7, Clearing Rs. 32/8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 29, Highest Rs. 29/6/6, Lowest Rs. 28/14. Closing Rs. 29/5, Clearing Rs. 29/4.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Clearing Rs. 38/10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 28/6. Highest Rs. 28/9, Lowest Rs. 28/4/6, Closing Rs. 28/8/6, Clearing Rs. 28/8.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

REGD. NO. B. 1055.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking
JA0

BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1931

INDIA THROUGH BRITISH EYES

—:o:—

GANDHIJI DESCRIBED AS "WORLD'S INCOMPARABLE MASTER OF DUPLICITY."

VICEROY TOLD TO EASE UP

(BY AIR MAIL.)
LONDON, August 21.
(From Our Correspondent.)

The "Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes:—

A very serious political situation has been created in India. I learn, by what those with knowledge of recent events believe firmly to be the ill-considered action of the India Office.

When Lord Willingdon accepted the post of Viceroy it was common knowledge among his friends that his terms were that he was to be Viceroy in fact and not a puppet.

Since going to India he has dealt with the wily Gandhi in a kindly but very firm spirit, and the correspondence which passed between Gandhi and the Government of India—published at length in "The Daily Mail" yesterday—showed conclusively his stern determination not to temporise with any individual or organisation in India that sought to usurp the functions of government.

No one knew better than Gandhi what was coming, and for weeks past he has been whining and piling excuse upon excuse to show why he could not attend the Round Table Conference.

WIRE-PULLING.

What I am able to reveal shows Gandhi once again in his true light as the world's incomparable master of duplicity.

While bleating in India that he had been forced to forgo the journey to London, he and his wire-pulling friends have been in close touch with that coterie in London known as the "peaceship politicians."

And the tragic result appears to be that the Viceroy has been asked by the India Office to ease up in his dealings with Gandhi and his illegal Congress.

So, after some saving of face, so cherished in the East, Gandhi may come to the Round-Table Conference after all.

Gandhi's tale is a very old one—namely, that if the British people would only believe it, he is not trying to set up a parallel Government, and is willing to accept "impartial adjudication" on alleged coercion in tax-gathering and other complaints with which, in reality, he has nothing whatever to do.

Lord Willingdon who arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday morning on a visit, yesterday rushed back to Simla, the summer headquarters of the Government of India, to deal with the situation.

POLITICAL MURDERS IN INDIA

The special correspondent of "Manchester Guardian" in India writes:—

How fortune mocks those unhappy people who are working for a settlement in India. For several months the country had been quieting down after the excitement of last year. In spite of trade slackness the great cities had been free from disturbances. A fairly good monsoon had postponed any likelihood of agrarian troubles. The more violent politicians were busy fighting amongst themselves, the more sensible ones preparing for the Conference. There had been a noticeable improvement in the relations between Indians and English. All the preliminaries, in fact, for a successful Conference. Then a handful of students in the Deccan and another group in Bengal succeeded in spoiling the whole atmosphere. An irresponsible youth shoots at a Governor. Two or three equally irresponsible young Bengalis carry on a vendetta in Calcutta. India again becomes grouped into hostile and suspicious camps. Within a week all the old racial bitterness has become apparent in the press and in public bodies. It is considered slightly indecent to keep one's head and not join some pack or other.

It is probable that murders, either political or communal, will continue to be fairly common in certain parts of India. Not as common as they are in many parts of the world, but more common than in England. The modern revolver—the individualist's weapon, as Flecker calls it in "Don Juan"—is small, easily smuggled, and not difficult to use. Anyone prepared to risk his own life will always find it simple to take that of some public man. No amount of strong government can prevent some of these tiny revolvers circulating in India. Bengal, which has a bad reputation of this kind of deliberate shooting, has an efficient and active police force, which owes much to the organising ability of Sir Charles Teggart. There has been no question of any weakness in pursuing the murderers. In some cases the youths responsible have killed themselves or been shot. Others escaped, but most of them, like Bhagat Singh, Dinesh Gupta, and Ashutosh Biswas, have since been hanged. The murderers have not been encouraged by the probability of escape.

It is clearly a delusion to think that direct action can prevent these murders, so long as men are prepared to risk almost certain death. There was very little planning about the recent Bengal shootings; the revolver has made this unnecessary. Nor have they increased lately. There were seventeen political murders or attempts in 1908, sixteen the next year. In 1915 there were 22. The only real check will be a different outlook on the part of the public, and of the relations of the students, from whom most of the murderers are drawn. Such a change will not be rapid. There are few parts of the world which share the Englishman's hatred of political murders, and in India there is a very casual attitude towards death. It is easy for a nationalist to find religious justification for destroying anyone who may seem an enemy of his Motherland while Indians are continually threatening to kill people against whom they have a grudge. The Mayor of Calcutta, in a rather lame apology for the Corporation's motion of sympathy for poration's motion of sympathy for Dinesh Gupta, referred to this curious trait. He had just had a letter threatening to shoot him if he "applied the standard of minimum qualifications to the vaccination and mosquito sub-inspectors."

THE EXAMPLE OF IRELAND.

One cannot therefore expect any strong reaction against political assassination in India. The Indian's attitude is much more like that of most South Americans, or German Nationalists, and, above all, of the Irish. It is probable that during the last forty years the most powerful factor in Indian political crime has been the example of Ireland. Every Indian politician believes that Ireland "won her independence by a murder campaign." If a peasant country can achieve this, why not India? Although neither the Congress nor any other recognised political group has advocated a similar campaign for India, they apparently find it hard to condemn those practise it. This drives them into what to the Englishman seems sheer hypocrisy, the condemning of the deed, but the praising of the doer. Unfortunately this tendency is made a thousand times worse by the local press, which is invariably hard up for "copy," and finds a little goldmine in the cult of some youth who has been sentenced for a political crime.

There are signs that the tide is turning. The more responsible politicians have always known that this cult of "martyrs" was a dangerous weapon. It has been shown recently that the activities of the students can easily be turned into communal channel—as in the recent murder of a Hindu book-seller—or used against former leaders who have fallen into disrepute. Mr. Gandhi, in a recent issue of "Young India," has come out definitely against this "Bhagat Singh worship which has done and is doing incalculable harm to the country. Bhagat Singh's character about which I had heard so much from reliable sources, and the intimate connection I had with attempts that were being made to secure commutation of the death sentence, carried me away and identified me with the cause and resolution passed at Karachi. I regret that caution has been thrown to the winds. The deed itself is being worshipped as if it was worthy of emulation. The result is goondaism and degradation wherever this mad worship is being performed."

Unfortunately only a few politicians have Mr. Gandhi's moral courage, and most of them are afraid of incurring the unpopularity of the younger generation. This is partly due to the rather weak type of man who has tended to come into prominence of late years, when so many decent men care to take part neither in Congress activities nor in the rather futile politics of to-day.

A JOKE AT THE EXPENSE OF MRS. NAIDU.

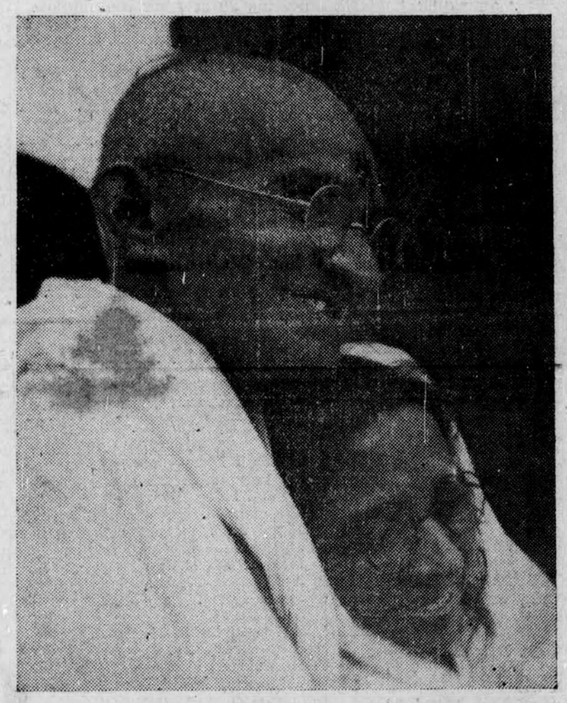
NEED OF ACCOMMODATING SPIRIT

The "News Chronicle" writes:—

The carefully-worded message from Mr. Gandhi which we publish to-day indicates that there is still a hope of Congress co-operation in the Round Table Conference. Mr. Gandhi himself is obviously disappointed that he is not coming. Indeed, the whole questions at issue between Congress and the Indian officials revealed in the correspondence between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi seem so trivial that the idea that they can be the cause of a permanent breach becomes almost farcical. The whole dispute centres round the collection of land revenue in Gujerat, ninety-five per cent of which has already been collected. On such a comparatively unimportant issue to compose the differences surely cannot be beyond the reach of ordinary statesmanship.

Clearly since the pact was signed last March there have been mistakes on both sides. The Government, whether the fault lies in Simla or in Whitehall, have been responsible for a disastrous delay. The Delhi pact should have been followed up by an immediate conference. The long months of futile waiting have given time for minor disagreements, which would have been forgotten in the general enthusiasm engendered by Lord Irwin's splendid stroke of statesmanship, to boil up in the interval into flist-class controversies. Mr. Gandhi, too, as the months have passed by has shown signs of temporarily losing his sense of political realities. It may be true, as his message suggests, that he has been tactlessly handled by the Indian officials, though this is certainly not borne out by the correspondence. But in any case Mr. Gandhi cannot come here, as his attitude rather indicates that he expects to do, as an independent potentate negotiating on equal terms with the British Government. Even if the British Government were to consent to such an impossible situation, the representatives of the seventy million Moslems certainly would refuse to accept it.

It is imperative that both sides should show an accommodating spirit at this vital juncture in Indian affairs. The most hopeful sign in a dark and difficult situation is the intervention as mediator of Sir Tej Sapru. On more than one occasion in the Delhi conversations he rescued the position from deadlock. He will do so again, if only he can persuade the Congress how grotesquely unimportant are their disputes in Gujerat now compared to the magnitude of the issues involved in London in September.



"BAPU" HUGGING MANIBEN PA TEL AS SHE BADE HIM GOOD-BYE.

Sir Percival Phillip's Despatch

Sir Percival Phillips writes from Bombay to the "Daily Mail":—

Gandhi is now hinting openly that he is willing to compromise with the Government on his demand for an independent tribunal to decide questions in dispute between the Government and the Hindu Congress.

Adverse Indian criticism of his boycott of the Round Table Conference in London next month has been so strong, even within his own party, that he realises he must recede from his aggressive position, if he can do and still save his dignity and retain a semblance of victory.

He announced at Ahmedabad to-day that he favours the proposal made yesterday by Sir Prabhashankar Pattani (of Bhavnagar State) for the reference of the Gujarat peasant dispute to a High Court judge or other single judicial officer appointed by the Government, provided he is "known to be impartial."

This dispute arises out of Congress allegations and Government denials that undue coercion was exercised in collecting land revenue.

Gandhi's Press Bureau now lets it be known that Congress is "eager for peace and would interpret in the most liberal spirit whatever step the Government took towards a compromise. Congress in such an event would induce Gandhi to go to London on August 29."

If the Government makes any kind of compromise it will involve repudiation of the officials responsible for its attitude as expressed in the communications to Gandhi.

The correspondence between Gandhi and the Government from March 21 to the end of July, which Gandhi issued late last night, throws new light on the efforts of Congress to force the Government to recognise it as the paramount power representing the people of India.

The attempt to assert this authority began with the so-called Delhi settlement, into which Lord Irwin, the ex-Viceroy, was manoeuvred by the wily Gujarati pleader. Ever since, the latter has been using it as a lever for trying to usurp the functions of the Government, and in the end he makes the refusal of the present Viceroy (Lord Willingdon) to recognise the claim his excuse for boycotting the Round Table Conference. But for the surrender of Lord Irwin this situation would never have arisen.

CONGRESS "RIGHT".

At the end of March, Mr. H. W. Emerson, Secretary to the Home Department, Government of India, was forced to challenge the contention of Jawaharlal Nehru that the pact gave Congress the right to take an organised part in the collection of taxes, and denied that there had been any suggestion that Congress should be used for this purpose.

Gandhi replied that he could "never surrender the primary function of Congress to speak for the peasantry. Congress would refuse to implement the settlement if local authorities refused to recognise and regard sympathetically the advances of Congress when speaking for the peasantry."

He described Congress as "predominantly a peasants' and workers' organisation," and insisted that when difficulties arose local officials must send for representatives of the Congress.

"It was wrong to accuse Congress of breaches of the settlement," he went on, "if local authorities, by ignoring local Congressmen, rendered it impossible for them to implement it."

'MUST CONSULT CONGRESS'.

Later he complained that the Government had broken the pact by issuing an official notice at Borsad about the collection of taxes without first consulting the Congress, and again declared that the latter was "the intermediary between the Government and the people."

Mr. Garrett, collector for that district, wrote on the next day to Gandhi: "It is not one of the matters agreed on in the settlement, and I am unable to agree with the suggestion. The people are perfectly free and able to approach Government officers in any matters that affect them."

Gandhi retorted the same day that Mr. Garrett's statement "raised a question of the first magnitude", and asserted: "If Congress has to implement the terms of the settlement as far as they are applicable to the people, it follows that Congress must be recognised as the intermediary between the Government and the people, whom the Congress represents."

He also wrote to the private secretary to the Governor of Bombay (Sir Frederick Sykes): "To repudiate the Congress as the intermediary means the repudiation of the settlement."

GANDHI'S CLAIM.

Sir Frederick replied through his private secretary that he did not imagine Gandhi ever claimed that Congress was the intermediary in the sense that the Government and the people would have no dealings with one another except through Congress. He told Gandhi that if he claimed any status for Congress not implied in the treatment he had already received in recognition of his own representative position, the claim fundamentally affected the interpretation of the agreement which he had entered into directly with the Government of India. He himself was unable to express any opinion, and advised Gandhi to approach the Government.

Gandhi went to Simla in the second week in May, argued intermediary with the Viceroy and officials, and wrote to Lord Willingdon on July 21: "Our protracted conversations have not advanced matters, and unless things take a turn for the better I cannot go to London". A week later he again wrote to the Viceroy: "I dread to leave the post of duty in the state of uncertainty."

TERRIBLE FATE OF 14 STUDENTS

Believed To Be Buried In Snow.

100 PERSONS' ALL-NIGHT SEARCH

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Wellington.—It is feared that a terrible fate has overtaken eight men and six women students of Auckland University caught in a blizzard on Mount Ruapehu. Hundred searchers have been out all night looking for them, but so far there has been no trace. Snow is still falling, and hindering the searchers. It is considered that if the party was above the snowling when the blizzard started there is little hope that they are still alive.—Reuter.

Excise Police Prosecution Against G. I. P. Worker

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Aug. 29.

The Excise Police of Nagpur have launched a prosecution against Mr. Paul Waghmare who is working in the G.I.P. Railway as a fitter and residing at Hump Yard, Nagpur. It is learnt that acting on the information received by them the Excise Police suddenly raided the house of the accused on the 18th instant and discovered an elaborately planned 'still'. It is alleged that Paul, used to sell illicit liquor to some of his friends and the Excise Police smelt of the same.

The case is at present proceeding in the Court of Mr. Chawjee, Tahsildar of Nagpur.

PURI PREPARES FOR NEXT CONGRESS.

Reception Committee Meets

PT. NILKANTHDAS ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PURI, Aug. 31.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the fortysixth Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Radhabulvi Math at 1 p.m., instead of at Swaraj Asram as already announced, under the Presidency of Sjt. Jagbundhu Sing, a prominent lawyer. The proceedings began with a National Song specially composed for the occasion. Sjt. Gopabandhu Chaudhary then gave a brief history of the procedure adopted at previous Congress sessions regarding the election of office-bearers. This over Pandit Nilkanthdas was elected Chairman.

Pandit Nilkanthdas proposed Sjt. Gopabandhu Chaudhary as General Secretary. Sjt. Satyanarayan Sen-Gupta seconded the proposition which was unanimously carried. The proposal for two additional secretaries was lost.

Babu Jagnath Misra was elected treasurer.

Sjt. Harikrishna Mahatab was elected General-Officer-Commanding.

250,000 DEAD IN CHINA FLOODS

782,000 Rendered Homeless

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Hankow.—It is now reliably estimated that floods have resulted in quarter of a million deatns. 782,000 persons have been rendered hometess and destitute.—Reuter.

CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE.

Police Inspector Shot Dead By Youth

DETAILS.
CHITTAGONG, Aug. 30.

Khan Bahadur Ashanullah, Police inspector, Chittagong was shot dead this evening by a person said to be a Hindu youth of about 16 on Nizamatpaltan grounds. The deceased went to witness a football final between the Town Club, in which he was interested and the Kohinoor team. After the play was over, when the Khan Bahadur and others were rejoicing over the winning of the Railway Cup, the youth suddenly went close to the Police Inspector, and whipping out a revolver aimed several shots, one of which pierced his heart. Sub-Inspector Siddique Dewan, a player in the Town Club, immediately captured the assailant, receiving wounds during the struggle. It is understood that the playground was well guarded by police.

The Khan Bahadur, who had served in Chittagong for about 23 years, supervised investigation into the armoury raid case and enquiries in connection with absconders. The local people have been shocked and a local cinema show broke up on hearing the news. The deceased got Khan Bahadurship in the last Birthday Honours.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM CLASH AT CHITTAGONG.

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 31.

Infuriated Muslim mob to-day stormed, looted and burned a large Hindu shop in the middle of the city as a reprisal for the murder of a Muslim Inspector of Police last night.

All Hindus are panic-stricken. Courts, shops and offices have been closed.

Muslim leaders are striving to bring the situation under control.

Mails were delivered to-day under armed escort.—A.P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.